



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING MAY 14, 1954

VOL. XII, NO. 20 -- PAGES 597 - 624

TAX TUG O'WAR

Peak Pressures Focus On:
Who's First For Relief?

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

TAX TAKE, BY STATES

POSTAL PAY FIGHT

STATES' FARM STATIONS

N. C. PRIMARY

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

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1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

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congressional quotes

HELP WANTED

Excerpts from the May 4 House debate on a bill (S 984) to provide judicial review of World War II excess-profits tax decisions. (Congressional Record pp. 5643-44.)

Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) -- "...There is a limit to the ability of a Member to perform his duties in the House of Representatives. He is not equipped in a way that a Representative should be equipped. I believe that every Member of the House and Senate should have an economist to help him."

Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) -- "...An administrative assistant is needed to day by each Member of Congress. It becomes progressively more difficult for a member to keep up with the load that is thrown upon him..."

Rep. John Bell Williams (D Miss.) -- "...As a matter of fact, I think it would be much wiser for the House to provide itself with an administrative assistant than to consider raising the salaries of its Members."

MORALS AND MORSELS

Milk For Livestock -- "What is the matter with us? Do we no longer care about human suffering? How can you (Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and Administrator of Foreign Operations Harold E. Stassen) justify sale of this powdered milk at three and a half cents for animal feed when the lowest price at which you will allow it to be obtained for human food is eleven and a half cents?" -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), May 4 newsletter.

Corn For Cattle -- "...under present regulations...you can use the (surplus) corn and wheat to relieve the starvation of the livestock, but not to relieve the starvation of the human being. What queer mortals men are." -- Rep. Walter Rogers (D Tex.), May 7 newsletter.

DETERMINED DIPLOMACY

Show of Weakness -- "...several months ago...I warned that 'talking tough and carrying a small stick' would not fool the Communists...The Administration still appears to lack a policy." -- Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.), May 8 newsletter.

Show of Strength -- "Vice President (Richard M.) Nixon's remarks, quoted as indicating an intention to send U.S. troops to Indo-China...were made as a diplomatic maneuver with this thought in mind:...when you show strength and determination, they (the Communists) are inclined to negotiate. His remarks...

indicated a strength and determination on our part..." -- Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) April newsletter.

WESTERN TOUCH

"The lady senator (Sen. Eva Kelly Bowring, (R Neb.) had no more than arrived in the city (Washington, D.C.) when she was cornered by a group of newsmen, one of whom asked a politically embarrassing question. Mrs. Bowring, who has been operating her own large ranch for many years, looked him over from top to bottom, then commented pointedly, 'I didn't notice you wearing spurs when you came in.'" -- Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio), May 6 newsletter.

PRICE OF PEACE

"The man who said that talk is cheap has never looked over the cost sheet of an international conference. The Geneva Conference...will cost the U.S. an estimated \$8,270 a week, plus \$24,000 in airplane fares, and an untold amount for entertaining...Just to be safe, Congress has been asked for \$200,000 for the conference." -- Rep. Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.), May 13 newsletter.

WHAT'S GOOD FOR AMERICA

"I was disturbed as I listened to the (St. Lawrence Seaway) debate. I heard speaker after speaker get up in opposition to the project...they spoke of how this project would adversely affect their own little area...I would like to...say that what is good for the Great Lakes area is good for the country..." -- Rep. Harold O. Lovre (R S.D.), May 13 newsletter.

QUOTA SYSTEM

"The National Origins Quota System...presupposes that persons born in one country are better suited to immigrate here and become American citizens than persons born in another. As reflected in our immigration quotas, an individual born in Britain is presumed to be 13 times more acceptable to America than one born in Italy and 200 times more acceptable than one born in Greece. This assumption...is basically repulsive to the very spirit and tradition -- to the meaning -- of America." -- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), May 7, Washington, D.C., speech.

HOT DOUGH

"The government has found a way to save money by burning it. That's right! By burning old money at each of its 12 Federal Reserve Banks instead of having the worn-out currency shipped to Washington for destruction by fire, our Treasury is saving about \$200,000 a year in transportation and handling costs." -- Rep. Carl T. Curtis -- (R Neb.), May 3-7 newsletter.

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Behind The Headlines

TAX TUG O' WAR

Some Of Nation's Biggest Lobbies Play Key Roles In Struggle

Over How Congress Should Spread Benefits From Its Reduction Of Levies

Your taxes and your pocketbook both are closely involved in a lobby tug-of-war expected to come to a climax before the current session ends.

It's the pro-con hassle over President Eisenhower's program for overhaul of the Federal tax structure, and it involves the question:

Should the tax relief bill provide the bulk of its aid to heavy industry and business, or to the mass of middle and low-income consumers?

ROUND TWO . . .

Already passed by the House, which originates revenue measures, the tax revision legislation has been getting an additional buffing, behind closed doors, in the Senate Finance Committee.

As incorporated in the 875-page bill (HR 8300) passed by the House March 18, the Administration-backed tax program contains extensive tax-policy revisions and provides tax reductions. Many of these place emphasis on aid to business. They are supported by the Republican leadership and a coalition of business and professional groups led by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The consumer-aid viewpoint is being pressed by some Democratic leaders, backed by a bloc led by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of Labor and Americans for Democratic Action. This philosophy is embodied in a bill (S 2983) sponsored by Democratic Sens. Walter F. George (Ga.), minority member of Senate Finance; J. Allen Frear (Del.) and Robert S. Kerr (Okla.).

Talking Taxes

Officials of more than 100 groups, ranging from the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. to the Gold Star Mothers and to the Mystery Writers of America, have the mills grinding out handouts, advertisements, radio and TV scripts, letters and a variety of printed materials. They are also busily contacting Congressmen.

All these groups hope to influence in some way the revision of the federal tax structure, but their specific goals vary.

However, one major issue, involving the whole basic philosophy underlying the President's program, has caused big groups to lock horns in one of the largest-scale lobby struggles in recent years. Its outcome will help decide what kind of tax program the public can look forward to next year.

Actually, both sides recognize that the issue is not completely black and white -- that stimulation of both business investment and consumer spending are indispensable to a healthy economy. But both agree that large tax savings on the part of either business or the individual taxpayer are involved in the issue of where major emphasis is to be placed.

The business-aid theory was summarized April 27, by Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey testifying before the Senate Finance Committee:

"(It) will encourage investment...so that business can expand and create more jobs. America needs big business. It requires big business, big enterprise, to do the things in big ways that a big country has to have."

Earlier, on April 13, Walter P. Reuther, CIO president, had told the Committee:

"Secretary Humphrey's exhumed 'trickle-down' theory is a smoke screen to secure tax concessions for corporations and wealthy stockholders...Business investment can best be stimulated by increasing the purchasing power of the majority of taxpayers -- through higher individual income tax exemptions."

Whether the consumer-aid forces are successful in promoting their viewpoint, or whether -- as is generally predicted -- the Administration's big new tax bill will be enacted without substantial change, it appears likely that this lobby struggle over basic tax philosophy will continue in coming sessions.

SPECIFIC ISSUES

Labor and allied lobbies are concentrating most of their fire on two major provisions of the bill. Conversely, a great deal of the business effort is devoted to defending these clauses. They are: (1) reduced taxes on dividends, and (2) liberalized depreciation allowances for corporations.

Under present law, it is contended, earnings of a corporation are taxed twice -- once as corporation income and again as individual income when they are paid out as dividends to shareholders. The bill would provide relief by allowing persons receiving dividends to have the first \$100 of their dividend income tax free, and by permitting them to reduce their total tax bill by an amount equal to 10 per cent of their remaining dividend income. (In the first year, the first \$50 would be tax-free, and a tax credit equivalent to five per cent of their remaining dividend income would be permitted.)

Under the bill's new depreciation formula, in lieu of the "straightline" method of tax deduction for wear and tear of plant and equipment, under which the annual deduction is figured by spreading the cost of the property evenly over its estimated useful life, plants would be permitted to use other systems, such as the "declining balance" method. Under this system, about two-thirds of the cost would be depreciated in the first half of the useful life of the asset, compared to half the cost under the straight-line method.

Business lobbies defending the dividends-relief clause, argue, in effect:

"The present double taxation of dividends has restricted the market for shares of stock in companies which want to expand and has forced them to borrow money instead of selling shares in their future. This means that we have enterprise heavily in debt and unable to expand as quickly as it should."

Labor lobbies and their tax allies answer: "Today there are countless other examples of multiple taxation, most of which hit especially hard at

low and middle income families holding no stock. There can be no logical reason for singling out dividends for special consideration, except as a sop to upper income families."

Business lobby spokesmen argue that the bill's depreciation provisions would help the U.S. economy to stay modern, and to grow and expand faster.

Their opponents say these clauses constitute a special tax loophole, which reduces the tax payment without lowering the tax rate itself.

THE LOBBY FIGHT

The present fight goes back at least to 1952, when both sides attempted to influence members of the staffs of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and the Treasury Department, then at work on tax-revision legislation.

Peak of the fight, to date, came on March 18, after the Administration's tax bill was brought to the House floor under a "closed rule." This meant that floor amendments were not permitted. A motion was made by Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) to recommit the measure with instructions to strike out certain provisions and substitute an amendment increasing the personal tax exemption of each taxpayer from the present \$600 to \$700.

Lobbies alerted their local organizations and, after a short period of brisk lobbying at national and local levels, the motion was defeated 204-210 (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 349, 352-3 for story and voting). However, lobbyists on both sides of the tax fence have indicated to CQ that the lobbying push to come when the bill hits the Senate floor will overshadow the fight over the Cooper motion.

What Business Wants

In undertaking their tax revision campaigns, business lobbies apparently have had an initial advantage: A basic viewpoint shared by the Administration.

Two large business organizations -- Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers -- both endorse the basic philosophy and specific objectives of the President's bill. However, they believe that certain provisions do not go far enough.

As presented to the Senate Finance Committee April 23 by James L. Madden, second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the Chamber's program calls for changes in the depreciation provisions to facilitate increased recovery of costs in early years. The Chamber also opposes one part of the bill providing for acceleration of corporate tax payments.

Among other Chamber backed changes: Further tax reduction; liberalization of the provisions on taxing business income from foreign sources; widening of the bill's sections dealing with dividends to include some companies now excluded; and liberalization of rules governing tax-free mergers.

NAM PROGRAM

NAM's program is based on the proposition that tax reforms contained in the President's bill "are in no way a substitution for the rate reduction job which lies ahead." NAM officials say business tax rates are still too high and excessive corporate and individual rates "have been and will be a serious impediment to our long-term economic development."

The Chamber's role seems to have been to take the lead in campaigning for general tax revision and reduction, while NAM has concentrated on adoption of the manufacturer's excise tax.

The Chamber is a federation of 3,100 trade associations and 20,000 corporations, firms and individual businessmen. With these members and the 200,000 members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, with whom Chamber officials work closely, it claims to represent a large section of business and public opinion. General tax revision has been a prime legislative target. "Everytime a tax bill of any sort has come up, we've been in there fighting for revision and reduction," a spokesman told CQ.

This tax lobbying effort has been the work of several major units within the Chamber. One is the Finance Department, which proposes tax policies to the Board of Directors and the Chamber's Policy Committee. It is the job of the Board and Committee to consider tax policy, but final approval rests with delegates of member organizations.

Informational campaigns and Hill contacts on tax issues are the product of carefully coordinated efforts of the Finance Department, the Public Relations Department and the Legislative Department. The latter unit is headed by Clarence R. Miles, who has been in Chamber work for 25 years.

The present drive received its initial impetus in 1952, when Chamber officials, members of the staffs of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and the Treasury Department, and representatives of other interested groups began cooperating on a study with a view to drafting legislation to revise tax laws.

Chamber representatives were included on several advisory committees appointed by Colin F. Stam, former Bureau of Internal Revenue tax expert who heads the Committee staff. Chamber officials also held a day-long meeting with Committee staff personnel, in order to present their tax views.

(Labor representatives complained that they were ignored in this legislative study; Hill spokesmen replied that this was more or less inevitable, since the study mainly involved industrial-tax technicalities.)

In the fall of 1952, the Joint Committee mailed out a widely-publicized questionnaire, seeking the views of industries, associations, and individuals on tax revision. The idea for this questionnaire is believed to have come from the Chamber, and Chamber officials were said to have helped draft it.

About 45,000 copies of the questionnaire were mailed out to Chamber members by the group's Washington headquarters. Each businessman was asked to send the original copy of his response to the Joint Committee, and a carbon copy to the Chamber. "This pinpointed the interests of our members," according to a Chamber official.

After hearings began in the House Ways and Means Committee (in June 1953), the Chamber swung into its big information-lobbying campaign. Representatives of Miles' department contacted Committee members to explain the Chamber's position. Chamber spokesmen testified on various phases of the proposed bill. A nationwide educational program, utilizing radio, TV, bulletins, handouts and other media was launched. Major target of this campaign is to exert indirect pressure on Congress, through letters from businessmen and other citizens. ".... this sort of campaign.... helps to cultivate public opinion, and, finally, votes, without the necessity for direct lobbying on the Hill," one lobbyist told CQ.

"LET THEM KNOW"

The Chamber GHQ in Washington has called three regional conferences of local units across the nation, in order to blueprint the issue and explain what the locals could do about it. "We have made sure that they let the Treasury, Stam and Congress know how they feel about it," said the spokesman.

The Chamber has bombarded Congressmen, businessmen and civic leaders with multi-colored, illustrated pamphlets on "double taxation" of dividend income, "excess taxation" of enterprise earnings, the steep level of present tax rates, and explanations of HR 8300.

One peak in the Chamber's campaign came March 18, when, at the end of House debate on HR 8300, Rep. Cooper offered his motion to recommit the bill.

Foreseeing such action, the Chamber a week earlier had sent out to its members a special letter signed by Miles. Stamped in red block letters: "ACTION NEEDED! -- Tax Revision In Danger," the letter explained the situation and exhorted members "to telephone or wire your Representatives today

asking them to vote against the motion to recommit and for passage of the bill." Local Chambers immediately swung into action.

Other national organizations supporting the bill sent out similar appeals. Some say the resulting wires and phone calls to Representatives' offices weighed heavily in the rejection of the recommital motion, 204-210.

Chamber officials are currently continuing their campaign, and waiting for developments in the Senate. "We're ready to make our record effort on this issue," says an official.

OTHER GROUPS BUSY

Meanwhile, NAM officials have been presenting their position through speeches, news releases, interviews, radio and TV, and other channels and are conducting a tax-education program through 12 regional offices.

The American Bar Association is mailing literature to Congressmen and Treasury officials, urging enactment of the measure with ABA-proposed changes

A drive for certain changes in present capital gains treatment for real estate dealers, is being conducted by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, through its Realtors' Washington Committee.

Consumer Aid Viewpoint

While this coalition of business and professional organizations, spearheaded by the Chamber, had been working for HR 8300 and its business-aid provisions, an opposing line-up has been fighting to block their drive and obtain a law based on the consumer-aid viewpoint. It's a coalition of "liberal-labor" forces, sometimes called the "lib-lab lobby."

Leading members of this bloc are the Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of Labor, various international and craft unions, and Americans for Democratic Action. Just as the business coalition finds most of the support for its tax views among Republicans, the opposition bloc looks largely to the Democrats. Its constituent groups, however, stress that they are non-partisan.

As presented recently to the Senate Finance Committee, tax programs of this coalition generally call for an increase in personal income tax exemptions and removal of HR 8300's dividends and depreciation provisions "that benefit the wealthy." More specifically:

CIO. On April 13, CIO President Reuther called for a raise in personal tax exemptions to \$800 this year and \$1,000 next year. He said removal of the

dividends and depreciation clauses would "greatly offset the loss in revenue from increasing exemptions." Characterizing HR 8300 as a "give-away program" for the rich, and Secretary Humphrey as a "modern-day reincarnation of Alexander Hamilton and Andrew Mellon," Reuther criticized other provisions of the bill, including that making tax concessions to corporations deriving income from investments overseas.

AFL. Arthur A. Elder, tax consultant for AFL, recommended to the Committee April 9 that tax relief be concentrated on two major points: Reducing rates from 20 per cent to 10 per cent on the first \$500 of net taxable income and raising exemptions by \$100. He urged elimination of the dividends and depreciation provisions, and enactment of a long-range tax program geared to development of public works.

ADA. The tax proposals of ADA, presented April 13 to the Committee by Robert Nathan, economist who heads ADA's executive committee, called for the substitution of increased personal exemptions for the proposed reduction on income from dividends.

EARLY ACTION

Several years ago, after the Chamber launched efforts to interest Congress in tax revision and tax reduction, CIO began urging use of tax powers to prime the consumption pump.

As the Chamber stepped up its lobby efforts, so did CIO and its allies. Last year, CIO began wheeling its big guns into position.

To alert its membership, now said to number about six million, CIO fired broadsides of newsletters, special research bulletins and pamphlets. Officials conferred with Treasury leaders and testified before the House Ways and Means Committee when it held its hearings last summer. A campaign of Congressional contacts was started. Meanwhile, the CIO top command began to plan what has been called one of the biggest and most thorough legislative campaigns ever undertaken by a union.

This has involved new strategy and some relatively new leaders. Head of CIO's legislative department is Robert Oliver, with a long background in labor work. One of his new key aides is ex-Rep. Thomas H. Burke (D Ohio, 1949-50), who serves as CIO's chief lobbyist. Another is Hyman H. Bookbinder ex-research director for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and now chief of CIO's Congressional research unit.

These men have developed a lobby program designed to make maximum use of CIO's newly-streamlined regional organization. Their strategy has been to use a new system of alerting regional officers, by special bulletins called "Field Action Requests", and places maximum reliance on CIO's newly-developed

master files on Congressmen and districts as an aid to developing write-in and telegram campaigns.

To help prepare the large-scale educational campaign they envisioned, they called in Donald Montgomery, head of the Washington office of CIO's United Auto Workers and chairman of the economics subcommittee of CIO's legislative committee. Montgomery, ex-consumer counsel for the Agriculture Department (1935-42), is regarded as a tax expert and gifted newspaper writer. He reportedly has prepared pamphlet after pamphlet in the tax drive.

Still another key figure in the CIO campaign has been Stanley H. Ruttenberg, 37-year-old economist who heads the Department of Education and Research. It is Ruttenberg's job to provide the ammunition for the campaign in the form of economic arguments and ideas.

Finally, the legislative officials have cooperated with another CIO department -- the Political Action Committee. Headed by Jack Kroll, ex-clothing cutter born in London, PAC has placed heavy emphasis on the tax issue in its newsletter, "Political Action of the Week," and in its other publications.

Last February, just before Ways and Means reported out HR 8300, CIO sent out a field-action request informing regional officers that the bill was about to be brought to the floor under a closed rule.

"The only strategy open, therefore, to those who oppose this huge pay-off to big business is a motion to recommit the bill to Committee with instructions to strike out certain provisions and to substitute an increase from \$600 to at least \$700 in personal exemptions in the income tax law. This will be our focal point of activity," the CIO bulletin explained.

The request called for "letters and wires and home office visits" urging support for the motion to recommit.

USE "FACT SHEETS"

Since then, Oliver's department has sent out special "tax action bulletins" saying that 92 per cent of the bill's proposed tax cuts would go to corporations and those who owned them, while the CIO-backed boost in personal tax exemption would save the average worker \$75 yearly.

Fact sheets on the issue have been sent to union presidents, regional directors and state and local councils. All available media have been used in the attempt to reach individual workers, officials say.

Despite this campaign, and the consequent flood of wires to House offices from union members, the recommitment motion was defeated. But according to CIO president Walter Reuther, "The fight continues unabated...the scene shifts now to the Senate...we may yet see victory." A recent letter to CIO members

Tax Bill Details

For provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (HR 8300) and details of House action, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 349-50 and 352-3.

For Senate committee consideration, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 587, and Committee Roundup section of this Report.

For state-by-state collections for recent fiscal years, see chart on following page.

Additional Background. See Revenue Act of 1950, CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 573 ff.

from Reuther said: "It is my hope (your) cooperation will be continued and even surpassed in the Senate battle."

Among other materials mailed out by the legislative office, have been vote charts on the recommitment motion, indicating whether each Congressman voted "right or wrong" on the issue. "Let your Congressman know how you feel about his vote," the charts urge.

"When the bill hits the Senate floor, we intend to give it all we've got," said Burke.

OTHER CAMPAIGNS

While CIO has borne the brunt of the legislative in-fighting on HR 8300, other members of the lobby favoring personal income tax relief have also been active. AFL, working through its state federations, has maintained a constant campaign for letters and wires from its nearly 10 million members, urging increased personal tax exemptions.

Two key men in AFL's program of direct Congressional contact on the tax issue, have been Walter J. Mason, a long-time unionist, and ex-Rep. Andrew Biemiller (D Wis., 1945-47, 1949-51). Both have "seen to it that at no time has Congress forgotten AFL's position," CQ was told.

Labor's League for political education has concentrated on tax policy, working vigorously for the AFL viewpoint.

Another lead role in the fight for higher personal exemptions has been played by John Gunther, legislative director for Americans for Democratic Action. Gunther, from Kansas and formerly legislative assistant to Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), has been busy trying to "line up" enough votes in the Senate to insure elimination of some of HR 8300's business-aid provisions, and adoption of increased personal exemptions.

Internal Revenue Collections

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS . . . FISCAL YEARS)

	Total Internal Revenue Collections			Individual Income & Employment		Corporation Income & Profit	
	1952	1953	% Increase Decrease	1952	1953	1952	1953
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ala.	\$ 386,402	\$ 398,572	3.1%	\$ 247,157	\$ 259,058	\$ 113,669	\$ 114,662
Ariz.	142,526	165,841	16.4	107,211	123,864	25,103	32,491
Ark.	157,253	162,118	3.1	106,052	112,958	40,251	38,067
Calif.	4,645,285	5,287,729	13.8	3,021,223	3,433,932	1,032,753	1,177,218
Colo.	575,122	681,290	18.5	384,284	475,750	125,947	134,968
Conn.	1,099,976	1,228,089	11.6	646,823	723,680	350,298	391,231
Del.	768,958	845,323	9.9	209,513	256,253	546,003	576,604
Fla.	595,249	657,863	10.5	397,386	444,199	117,206	137,956
Ga.	637,359	708,214	11.1	367,268	403,791	169,434	193,935
Idaho	117,674	117,604	-0.1	80,433	85,443	29,243	25,636
Ill.	5,380,912	5,878,354	9.2	2,733,659	3,121,061	1,917,371	1,960,730
Ind.	1,358,804	1,630,727	20.0	629,499	831,614	339,980	359,949
Iowa	522,707	536,326	2.6	349,615	357,374	135,446	143,752
Kan.	464,876	534,957	15.1	298,035	334,977	128,764	157,429
Ky.	1,191,985	1,314,056	10.2	280,275	300,928	157,596	157,555
La.	494,047	540,751	9.5	285,796	322,032	133,177	136,626
Maine	163,357	177,778	8.8	100,658	112,621	52,996	53,562
Md. &	1,745,229	1,950,285	11.7	1,173,165	1,331,147	283,632	302,015
Mass.	1,838,263	1,913,611	4.1	1,083,225	1,171,037	575,136	555,114
Mich.	5,090,018	5,670,123	11.4	1,845,918	2,317,522	2,325,753	2,171,958
Minn.	972,842	1,040,301	6.9	556,937	617,296	305,570	308,156
Miss.	139,819	142,325	1.8	100,207	103,940	27,868	26,648
Mo.	2,004,932	1,856,157	-7.4	1,207,512	1,019,412	557,285	571,080
Mont.	116,004	122,725	5.8	86,119	90,542	21,979	23,822
Neb.	392,654	409,329	4.2	269,395	277,914	63,097	65,074
Nev.	62,809	79,262	26.2	45,456	53,070	9,770	10,620
N. H.	111,753	122,727	9.8	78,630	87,447	26,947	29,254
N. J.	1,900,154	2,023,701	6.5	1,077,968	1,185,824	528,799	518,922
N. M.	102,222	112,792	10.3	81,198	90,156	13,471	13,780
N. Y.	12,327,411	12,996,197	5.4	5,834,496	6,264,297	5,113,907	5,254,623
N. C.	1,522,193	1,611,536	5.9	383,049	419,867	270,668	273,431
N. D.	69,364	71,401	2.9	57,066	59,116	8,550	8,469
Ohio	4,537,755	4,849,080	6.9	2,252,581	2,461,639	1,765,069	1,799,575
Okl.	639,575	656,009	2.6	309,563	340,809	219,765	187,532
Ore.	464,266	472,892	1.9	324,150	344,962	114,264	101,396
Pa.	5,132,731	5,160,536	0.5	2,622,879	2,876,541	1,821,493	1,534,551
R. I.	293,139	298,685	1.9	174,627	188,606	93,441	89,320
S. C.	263,641	266,782	1.2	154,041	170,539	94,174	81,053
S. D.	76,069	76,805	1.0	60,108	60,383	11,157	11,626
Tenn.	494,019	520,957	5.5	315,606	341,062	135,409	133,696
Texas	2,134,557	2,272,858	6.5	1,319,309	1,428,506	605,915	639,434
Utah	146,668	152,391	3.9	94,751	101,779	38,624	36,668
Vt.	67,181	75,152	11.9	42,281	49,835	20,351	21,096
Va.	1,051,424	1,124,431	6.9	423,080	462,001	222,035	227,463
Wash.	755,069	805,043	6.6	516,990	556,122	176,847	181,400
W. Va.	316,761	301,745	-4.7	189,568	196,552	102,840	82,202
Wisc.	1,286,080	1,407,284	9.4	630,832	693,975	448,992	499,780
Wyo.	63,644	63,791	0.2	48,874	48,000	9,960	9,314
Alaska	44,349	46,574	5.0	37,716	40,237	3,291	2,859
Hawaii	134,996	136,319	1.0	88,992	96,332	35,614	30,214
P. R.	9,503	11,138	17.2	7,196	8,616	-----	-----
TOTALS	\$65,009,586	\$69,686,535	7.2%	\$33,738,370	\$37,254,619	\$21,466,910	\$21,594,515

*Includes D.C.

Source: Internal Revenue Service



pressures on congress

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POSTAL PAY FIGHT

The U.S. Post Office Department has been charged with illegal lobbying, in one of the bigger blasts in the heavy-artillery battle between the Department and postal employees to influence Congress on the current postal pay issue.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL) charged last month that the Post Office Department was using government money to pressure Congress on postal salary legislation and thus had "willfully violated the law" forbidding use of federal appropriations to sway lawmakers.

More weight was added to the charge when it was fired again May 5 by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (S.C.) ranking Democrat on the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The Post Office Department has issued no formal answer to the charges.

The Post Office clerks' union and a half dozen other Post Office employee groups have clashed with Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield over legislation (HR 8648) pending before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Both the Post Office Department and the postal unions are doing their best to get their arguments before the public and Congress.

HR 8648, an Administration measure, embodies a salary reclassification plan. Summerfield has supported the bill in testimony before the committee and has taken to the air waves to explain the bill to the public. He has said pay increases in the bill would average \$100 a year for about 400,000 postal workers, who haven't had a raise in three years.

WOULD RAISE "SNOWBALL"?

In a radio speech, he said the Administration bill would cost taxpayers only \$80 million a year compared with another measure (HR 2344), which has union backing, and which would cost \$400 million a year. The higher pay hike, Summerfield said, would eventually cost taxpayers \$1 billion yearly because postal pay increases "inevitably" are carried to all federal employees.

Summerfield has said "across-the-board" pay increases would sink the Post Office Department's economy program. He told the House Post Office Committee April 6 that proposals of Post Office employees organizations were "nothing less than an all-out raid on the United States Treasury."

In full-page newspaper ads this month postal unions called on Congress to throw out HR 8648, enact legisla-

tion to up postal salaries, and create a joint Congressional committee to include postal employee representatives to study the reclassification question and report to the 84th (next) Congress.

The newspaper ads were signed by National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL); National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees (Ind.); United National Association of Post Office Clerks (Ind.); National Rural Letter Carriers Association (Ind.); National Association of Post Office and Postal Transportation Service Mail Handlers, Watchmen and Messengers (AFL); National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL); National Postal Transport Association (AFL); and National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees (Ind.), collectively representing the approximately one half million postal workers.

The employee groups find the Administration bill distasteful because they say the measure would give the Postmaster General power to determine the grade in which any position could be placed and to change the position as he determined, that an employee's salary could be reduced by assigning him new duties. The bill would permit appointments to supervisory positions from outside the postal service and provide "miserly increases for those in greatest need and handsome increases for those in most favored positions," the unions complained.

URGE APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN

The unions also contended that the report of George Fry & Associates, a firm of industrial engineers, on which the Department's reclassification plan was based, "was hastily conceived (and) would be faulty in application."

Spokesmen for the National Association of Letter Carriers and National Federation of Post Office Clerks appeared on a nation-wide radio broadcast April 14 and denounced the Administration plan as "a continuation of the current raid on postal employees' pocketbooks."

Hearings on HR 8648 and other pay raise bills were held by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee from Feb. 16 to May 5.

On the last day of hearings, Sen. Johnston of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, introduced a postal wage increase measure (S 3406) for himself and 15 other Democratic Senators. (See page 616.)

This bill now pending before the Senate Committee would increase postal salaries by 10 per cent, but not less than \$400 nor more than \$800, Johnston explained.

He told his Senate colleagues the fight over a postal salary increase "has led both sides--the employees and the Post Office Department--to seek the active support of the American people, because they know that Congress will act on the people's wishes.

"The employees have spared no efforts. They have gone to the editors and told their stories. They have received a great deal of news and editorial space as a result.

"The Postmaster General has used his appearance before Congressional committees and his addresses before other groups to gain editorial support for his side of the case. The Post Office Department also has thereby received reams of editorial copy."

However, the Department, he said, "apparently wants to scare the American people into falsely believing that the postal wage increase will lead to wage boosts in private industry."

"It apparently wants to make the postal employees look like selfish lobbyists who seem to have Congress under their thumbs."

CHARGES "RECKLESS" SPENDING

In his speech Johnston repeated charges brought earlier by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. He said the Post Office Department "turned the Postal Bulletin, an official government journal, into a propaganda medium for the so-called Fry report."

He said that on April 3, in a teletype message "carried over the private line leased by the Post Office Department, postmasters throughout the United States were directed" to contact their local newspapers with the text of Summerfield's radio broadcast supporting the Administration bill and attacking other measures and arrange for the release of the speech to the papers.

"The taxpayer," Johnston said, "had to bear the cost of communications that were obviously aimed at stirring up pressure to use on Congress." This, he said, "is clearly illegal." He said the law "forbids categorically the spending of appropriated money--and that includes the Post Office appropriations--for means of influencing Congressional legislation."

Johnston said, "Staggering totals of appropriated funds are being recklessly spent by the Post Office Department in this campaign, and I shall insist that the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service look into this matter very carefully to determine the amount being spent and the legality of the operation."

L. Rohe Walter, special assistant to the Postmaster General and Director of Public Relations, told CQ the Post Office Department has made no reply to the charges, but he said the teletype message allegation was "untrue." He said he had "no comment" on the Postal Bulletin allegation.

1950 PROBE BACKGROUND

In 1950 a House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities looked into charges of government lobbying as part of a general study. Principal targets of the charges were then-Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan and then-Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing. Both were cleared by the Committee of allegations that they had improperly attempted to influence legislation.

Republicans on the Select Committee, headed by the late Rep. Frank Buchanan (D Pa.) contested that part of the majority report which cleared the officials and charged Democrats approved illegal use of appropriated funds. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p 752 ff.)

PARCEL POST LIMITS

A 70-pound parcel can be mailed from Washington, D.C., to Juneau, Alaska, but to Seattle the limit is 20 pounds.

This is an example of what the Parcel Post Association calls "absurdities" in a law which reduced the size and weight limitations of parcel post packages.

The Association and the National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations have been urging a change in the law. The Association of American Railroads and the Railway Express Agency have called for retention of the present schedules.

At issue is Public Law 199, 82nd Congress, which became law Oct. 24, 1951. It provided for reduction in the size and weight limitations on parcel post mail from one first-class post office city to another. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 316, 317.)

OPPOSE GOVERNMENT COMPETITION

The measure was necessary, in the opinion of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to end "the problem of the government competing with private business"--in this case primarily the Railway Express Agency and the railroads. By prohibiting the railroads from carrying large and heavy packages, it was hoped to increase the business of Railway Express and thereby reduce the annual deficit in express shipments suffered by railroads.

Since the Law's passage, however, increasing numbers of retailers, trade associations, and manufacturers, both large and small, have been raising their voices in opposition to it. In June, 1952, the National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations was formed, with Rowland Jones, Jr., of the American Retail Federation, as president, and Leonard Mongeon, National Retail Dry Goods Association, as secretary. Since then the committee has been working for what it calls "relief from the burdens imposed by P.L. 199."

Meanwhile, the Association of American Railroads, the Railway Express Agency, and other organizations have been pushing what they term the "case for private enterprise" in an effort to retain the limitations.

THE ARGUMENTS

Here are arguments presented by the conflicting lobbies:

The National Committee says that Post Office income is reduced by barring larger "profit-making packages" from the mails, that shipping costs to commercial firms have increased and shippers are forced into uneconomical practices in order to keep the size of their packages within the new limitations, that the package-limit law is difficult for the Post Office Department to administer.

The railroads point to parcel post handling of large packages as "unhealthy competition by the government with private enterprise" which will lead not only to "heavy losses by the Post Office Department," but also to "the

loss of tax revenue to the federal government, to the States, and to local communities throughout the nation," thus increasing the load of "the already overburdened taxpayer."

Two bills to repeal P.L. 199 have been introduced -- HR 2685 introduced Feb. 6, 1953, by Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.), and S 3263, April 7, 1954, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.)

Two other bills, S 586, authored by Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), and HR 8353, sponsored by Rep. Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.) relate to who shall determine size and weight limits on parcel post, the Postmaster General or Congress.

On Jan. 10, 1954, the House Subcommittee on Postal Operations, headed by Rep. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.), began hearings on the general subject of size and weight limitations on parcel post. Most testimony during the eight days of hearings dealt with repeal of the controversial law.

THE TESTIMONY

Among those testifying in favor of repeal were Rowland Jones, Jr., head of the National Committee; Paul W. Brown of Sears, Roebuck and Co.; Richard Weber of the Chain Store Traffic League of New York and the National Small Shipments Traffic Conference; Joseph Betts of the American Farm Bureau Federation; and George F. McKiernan of the National Council on Business Mail.

Favoring retention of P.L. 199 and current size-weight limitations were A.L. Hammell, president of the Railway Express Agency, and William T. Faricy, head of the Association of American Railroads.

A neutral stand was taken by representatives of the Post Office Department who reported on some of the effects of P.L. 199 without proposing specific recommendations.

Representative St. George's subcommittee withheld a report, pending a statement of the Post Office Department's position.

PRESSING ISSUE

Meanwhile, groups on both sides of the question are continuing to push their points of view.

The National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations and parcel post association are maintaining pressure for repeal of the law. Letters and other literature are being sent to members of the House and Senate committees as well as to others in Congress.

Those on the other side of the picture -- representatives of Railway Express and the railways -- also have continued to promote their case.

Both sides have been backing up their literature and speeches with direct contacts with Members of Congress.

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Individuals

Registrant. REUBEN L. JOHNSON, JR. Filed 5/7/54.
Employer. Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1417 California St., Denver, Colo.

Legislative Interest. "...legislation on matters of interest to the National Farmers Union."

Salary. \$5,400 annually.

Registrant. HERBERT R. O'CONOR (attorney and former U.S. Senator, D Md.), Mathieson Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Filed 5/7/54.

Employer. Worthington Corporation, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Legislative Interest. "HR 8300; tax revision legislation."

Salary. "No definite amount can be determined now; will report...at end of quarter."

Previous Registrations. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc. (1954). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 55.)

Registrant. PERCY W. PHILLIPS and ROBERT J. BIRD, 306 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/5/54.

Employer. The Minot Mercantile Corporation, Equitable Trust Company, Wilmington, Del.

Legislative Interest. "Reorganization provisions of HR 8300."

Salary. "...on a quantum merit basis for following HR 8300."

Law And Public Relations

Registrant. SULLIVAN, BERNARD, SHEA & KENNEY ("a law firm of which John L. Sullivan, Lawrence J. Bernard, John E. Shea, W. John Kenney, George E. McMurray, Jr., and Henry G. Beauregard are partners"), 804 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/5/54.

Employer. Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, 944 St. Charles Ave. at Lee Circle, New Orleans, La.

Legislative Interest. "Proposed 1954 revisions of the Internal Revenue Code, HR 8300."

Salary. "Reasonable fee to be determined upon termination of employment for this purpose."

Previous Registrations. Registrant filed without listing an employer (1951); filed for an "informal group... of companies affected by the proposed revenue revision of 1954" (1954); Southern Pacific Company (1954). (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 213 and 574.)

EX-SENATOR REGISTERS

Former Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md. -- 1947-52) filed May 7 under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, for the second time in 1954. O'Connor, in his May 7 registration, named the Worthington Corporation of Harrison, N.J. (manufacturers of pumps, compressors, condensers, diesel engines, turbines and construction tools) as his employer.

O'Connor previously registered Jan. 1 as an agent for the American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 55.)

PRESSURE POINTS

Taxes. The Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council, made up of 100 corporation executives, urged the Senate May 10 to push enactment of the tax revision bill (HR 8300) already passed by the House. Paul C. Cabot of Boston, chairman of the Council's Tax Committee, told members business should take the bill as it stands rather than press for amendments.

However the Chamber of the Commerce of the U.S. May 7 told Chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) of the Senate Finance Committee the bill should be amended to provide tax incentives for industrial firms to install anti-pollution equipment as a means of reducing stream pollution.

Trade. The Committee for a National Trade Policy May 7 called on Congress to support President Eisenhower's recommendations on trade agreements and tariff reductions as embodied in a bill (HR 8860) introduced by Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.). The group urged the House Ways and Means Committee to set a date for hearings on the bill as soon as possible. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 414, 497-502, 505).

Clothiers' Convention. Jacob S. Potofsky, head of the CIO Almagamated Clothing Workers, criticized the Eisenhower Administration for "promising one thing and doing nothing or the opposite." At the opening of the union's biennial convention May 10, he charged the Administration had failed on promises to "thwart the decline" in the nation's economy, change the minimum wage law to boost the present wage floor of 75 cents an hour, erase tax "inequities" for small taxpayers, improve unemployment compensation, provide housing relief, and revise the Taft-Hartley labor law.

Price Supports. The National Farmers Union called on Congress May 7 to pass a strong price support extension bill to combat "the trend toward lower farm prices across the board." Charging "the Administration's policy was to bring about an overall reduction in price levels of farm commodities," Farmers Union criticized existing legislation which gives Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson discretion in fixing support levels for certain commodities. It urged a new law to combat "the processor-middleman interests who now confront farmers with the threat of destroying the legislative gains that have been won in a quarter-century of trial."

Segregation. A grant of \$75,000 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was made May 8 by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to help achieve, through educational means, an end to racial discrimination and segregation.

AMA. The American Medical Association has opposed a bill (HR 54) to authorize the appointment of chiropractors in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the VA. In a letter May 4 to Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.), Chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, the AMA charged that "chiropractic is not based on scientific methods." It urged the committee to disapprove the bill.

What Next For Seaway Lobbyists?

Congressional approval of U.S. participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway project (S 2150) has left two top lobbyists with a lot less to do at present. They are Noobar R. Danielian, president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, which favored the project, and Carlisle Barger, executive vice president of the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, which opposed the Seaway measure. (For Congressional action, see page 611.)

Danielian told CQ his first aim was to take a long vacation in Europe, which he said would be his first "in 20 years." Then he hoped to return to the Association. A board of directors meeting on June 3 was to decide its future, but Danielian said there would always be work to be done promoting the Great Lakes region. Improvement of ports and channels, negotiation of toll rates with Canada, and adjustment of maritime laws would provide reasons for continuing the Association, he said.

The future of the National St. Lawrence Project Conference was undecided. Plans for a meeting of its more than 200 members were being formulated, but neither Barger nor the Association of American Railroads, the Conference's biggest backer, made predictions. Barger said the Conference might continue on a "stand-by basis." Otherwise he would open his own office as "publicist and legislative consultant." His immediate plans called for "my usual one or two months' vacation."

Public Power. Representatives of a score of organizations backing public power met May 10-11 in Washington to discuss in closed sessions what the government's role should be in developing the nation's power resources. Sponsors of the meeting included National Farmers Union, CIO, several AFL unions, the American Public Power Association, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Missouri Basin Electric Consumers Association, and Tennessee Valley Public Power Association.

Textiles. The Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) ended May 7 its five-day convention at Atlantic City with a plea for the government to "take affirmative action to stem the tide of depression" in the textile industry. The union called for establishment of an agency, composed of textile labor and management and the government, to set up in the mills a 35-hour work week at present 40-hour pay, and "in periods of distress," to limit the mills to two shifts a day.

Labor Pact. The CIO decided May 10 to sign a "no raiding" pact with the AFL. The "no raid" pact, originally negotiated in 1953, would be for two years and would require whatever unions sign it to refrain from trying to seize members already organized by unions of a rival federation.



(MAY 7-13)

around the capitol

INDO-CHINA, GENEVA

With the fall of the French fortress of Dien Bien Phu, Congressional debate over America's role in the Indo-China war broadened into an over-all foreign policy debate.

Meanwhile, closed and open "briefing sessions" of Administration officials, Congressmen, newsmen and the public continued. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 575-76.)

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said in a May 7 broadcast on the Geneva conference that current efforts toward collective defense in Southeast Asia ultimately would halt Communist aggression; that the possibility of ultimate United States military intervention in Indo-China, in association with other free nations, was real; and that there was no intention of committing U.S. forces without the consent of Congress.

President Eisenhower May 8 met with the National Security Council to discuss the Indo-China and Southeast Asia situation.

May 10 the President held a morning and afternoon meeting with Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and Admiral Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Dulles attended the afternoon meeting. During a May 11 press conference, Dulles said Indo-China was extremely important but not essential to the preservation of the rest of Southeast Asia from Communist control. Nevertheless, he said, the U.S. still placed the highest priority on a program of collective security for saving the Indo-Chinese states of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

Dulles, May 11, met in closed session with the House Foreign Affairs Committee and May 12 met with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL REACTION

May 6. Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) told a meeting of the Democratic National Committee that the United States would live to regret the Administration's decision not to use the United Nations machinery to halt the Indo-China war.

May 7. Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) said in a Senate speech that President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles, in their efforts to obtain collective action to prevent the Communists from overrunning Southeast Asia, had taken "brave action."

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said that the President's announcement that he would come to Congress before making any decision to send American troops to Indo-China, contrasted with former President Harry S. Truman's actions in relation to the Korean conflict.

May 10. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), in a Boston speech, said the "great difficulty with our foreign policy over the years has been the inability of most American people to understand it." He called for a foreign policy clear to "our people, our allies and our enemies."

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), in a Senate speech, paid the "highest possible tribute" to Eisenhower and Dulles for the "real accomplishments which they have achieved in the face of the greatest odds."

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) said in a speech to the National Association of Plumbing Contractors that if "we engage actively in this war the casualties we suffer will be for the protection in some part of the French government's colonial policy in Indo-China." Byrd said that "as of now" he would oppose any Presidential request for Congressional authorization for the use of U.S. troops in Indo-China.

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) told the Senate that to follow the lead of Secretary of State Dulles would mean "following the Administration into war in Asia." Morse said that Dulles had made "one mistake after another" in his Asian policy and that "the latest was the fiasco at Geneva."

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) told the Senate that the U.S. foreign policy "continues to be perilous and cloudy" and that the "interests of freedom can not be served only by plunging more deeply into the military effort." Flanders said: "No military effort we might make...can be of any avail unless it is acceptable to the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said in a Senate speech that "American leadership" was "now at the lowest point since the day the U.S. entered World War II and that "we sent to Geneva a Secretary of State with his hands tied behind his back."

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) said in the Senate that because developments in Indo-China and Geneva proved that America's "old allies" no longer stood up with the U.S. in "resolute determination to oppose Communist aggression," we should "seek new allies" among friendly Latin American nations and other countries that have strongly resisted Communism.

Sen. Alexander Wiley (D Wis.) replied that the "course" advocated by Smathers was "both faint-hearted and ill-advised."

May 12. Sen. Wiley, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters, following the Committee's closed "briefing session" with Secretary Dulles, that Dulles "felt that unless full independence was assured the Associated States (of Indo-China) and unless the UN could be brought into the picture to clarify the moral issues, the issues would not be those on which the U.S. could be asked to send troops."

"PARTY OF TREASON"

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) told the Senate May 11 that only the Communist Party could be called the "party of treason." Asserting that "neither of our great political parties has a monopoly on patriotism," Knowland called for an end to "partisan carping criticism" at a time when the "very life of the Republic" might be at stake.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) had charged the Democratic Party with "20 years of treason" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 200.)

Knowland criticized former President Truman for not consulting Congress before making the decision to go to the aid of South Korea. He contrasted this with what he termed "the type of consultation which has constantly gone on during the entire Eisenhower Administration."

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), Democratic floor leader, May 12 commended Knowland for his May 11 speech disavowing statements by some Republicans that the Democratic party was the "party of treason." Johnson said that the Democratic Party was "ready to meet the President and the Administration half way" on foreign and military policies.

SEN. HOEY DIES

Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) died May 12 at his office desk at the age of 76. His death was attributed to a stroke.

Twice elected to the U.S. Senate (1944 and 1950), Hoey had been elected a North Carolina State Representative at the age of 20 and a State Senator at 24. Later he served as Member of Congress (1919-21) and Governor (1937-41).

Hoey headed the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations from 1949 through 1952, when it probed "influence peddling" by "five-percenters," illegal deals in surplus ships, and improper pressure to influence Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans.

The Subcommittee, now under Republican leadership, May 13 adopted a resolution of tribute to Hoey for performing his "difficult task" as chairman "with fairness and impartiality." Hoey was serving on the Senate Agriculture and Finance Committees at the time of his death.

Hoey's passing left the Senate with 47 Democrats, 47 Republicans and one independent, but North Carolina's Democratic Gov. William B. Umstead was expected to name another Democrat to replace him until next November's elections. Four North Carolina Senators have died in office since 1946, two of them in this Congress. Willis Smith (D) died June 26, 1953.

Hoey was among President Eisenhower's top Democratic supporters in the Senate--voting "with" the President on issues he favored 69% of the time in 1953.

Here is Congressional Quarterly's exclusive score card showing the percentage he voted or announced with the majority of Democrats when they disagreed with the majority of Republicans (Party Unity); his percentage of agreement with a majority of both parties when they voted the same way (Bipartisan Support); his percentage in making his views known on roll-call votes (On the Record):

Congress	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
83rd (1953 only)	50%	88%	100%
82nd	65	90	95
81st	70	87	96
80th	64	91	96
79th	67	87	97

ALASKA-HAWAII

A 54-man Hawaiian delegation headed by Gov. Samuel W. King (R) and a 50-man Alaskan group both seeking statehood for their territories, arrived in Washington May 9-10 and began contacting Senators, Congressmen and President Eisenhower.

The House-passed Statehood for Hawaii bill (HR 3575), amended by the Senate March 11 to include statehood for Alaska, is now before the House Rules Committee (CQ Weekly Report, p. 314.)

The Rules Committee has scheduled hearings to start May 19 on whether to send the bill to a Senate-House conference. Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.), Chairman of the House Territories Subcommittee, told the Alaskans May 10 that if the Rules Committee would not let the bill go to the House floor for a vote, he would start a discharge petition (requiring 218 signatures) to force such action.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

FEDERAL PAY RAISE

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), ranking Democrat on the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, May 5 introduced legislation (S 3406) providing for an "across-the-board" 10 per cent increase in salaries of Post Office Department employees, with a \$400 minimum and \$800 maximum. Fifteen other Senators co-sponsored the bill.

May 12, Sen. Johnston introduced a bill (S 3443) providing for a 10 per cent wage hike for all other federal employees, with the \$400 floor and \$800 ceiling. He was joined in this measure by 19 co-sponsors. Four more co-sponsors also added their names to S 3406, making 20 sponsors for each bill. (For sponsors, see page 616.)

SOCIAL SECURITY

All Democratic Senators (48 prior to the death of Sen. Hoey -- see above) May 7 joined in sponsoring a bill introduced by Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.). The measure amends the Social Security Act to extend for two years the increased federal financial assistance to states for the needy aged, blind, disabled and dependent children.

May 10, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) added his name to the list of sponsors. (For sponsors, see page 616.)

ANTI-SUBVERSIVE BILLS

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Chairman of the Republican Senate Policy Committee, May 10 introduced two bills requested by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., to deal with subversives. They were S 3427, to provide a method for dissolving any Communist-controlled business or labor organization in a position to affect adversely national defense or security; and S 3428, to give the federal government new authority to bar subversives from privately owned defense plants.

7,500 Scientists At Work For . . .

BETTER FARMING, LIVING

With an assist from the federal government, state agricultural experiment stations are conducting some 10,000 scientific studies ranging from the development of a new strain of alfalfa to the successful storage of frozen sponge cake.

These experiment stations, which play a major role in farm research, were set up as departments of land-grant colleges under the 1887 Hatch Act. Four major laws, the Adams Act of 1906, the Purnell Act of 1923, the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, and the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, supplemented and strengthened the farm-aid program.

Today, about 7,500 scientists work at the stations to improve the social and economic conditions of the farmer and his family, and to solve local and state farm problems involving soil, climate and markets.

The federal government is authorized to make payments of up to \$27.5 million a year to states for the experiment stations, but the states themselves are carrying most of the financial load. In fiscal 1953, they put up \$5.05 for every dollar in federal grants for experiment stations.

CATTLE DISEASE, WHEAT RUST

Federal payments for the 53 experiment stations in the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico during fiscal 1953 totaled \$12,285,308. (Connecticut and New York each have two stations). Non-federal funds spent by the experiment stations in fiscal 1953 amounted to \$61,970,921. The Department of Agriculture reports that the fiscal 1954 federal share totals \$13,273,708.

Congress provides the money for the federal grants in the annual Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. For fiscal 1954, Congress appropriated \$13,453,708. The pending fiscal 1955 Agriculture money bill (HR 8779), approved by the House April 14, includes \$19,453,708 for grants to state experiment stations in fiscal 1955. The Senate has not yet acted on the bill.

The work of the experiment stations is important to agricultural advancement. For example, the Louisiana station has found that certain antibiotics can inhibit what was generally regarded as a disastrous cattle disease. The Nebraska station is conducting promising research on the control of stem and leaf rust in wheat.

The New Mexico station has released a new and better strain of cotton, while the Tennessee station is conducting corn-fertility trials. The Tennessee station also has been doing frozen food research, and has found that pre-cooked and ready-to-serve baked products can be frozen and stored successfully without loss of quality. The station is still having trouble with frozen batters, however.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

	(Fiscal Years)		
	Federal Grants 1953	Non-Federal Expenditures 1953	Federal Grants 1954
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Ala.	\$ 310,066	\$ 1,420,116	\$ 311,447
Ariz.	165,046	435,237	144,607
Ark.	267,567	633,493	266,683
Calif.	332,305	5,866,908	312,762
Colo.	194,015	730,092	165,506
Conn.	166,535	863,095	152,979
Del.	122,694	328,180	125,038
Fla.	205,463	2,865,211	203,467
Ga.	348,076	480,198	326,190
Idaho	160,884	539,881	150,447
Ill.	326,178	2,239,912	316,773
Ind.	311,203	2,315,863	279,435
Iowa	317,447	2,367,336	276,367
Kan.	227,089	1,323,830	220,436
Ky.	305,077	763,201	321,137
L.a.	249,011	1,533,877	244,590
Maine	172,087	288,349	156,571
Md.	192,621	656,807	182,148
Mass.	180,687	493,790	176,544
Mich.	304,364	1,500,562	304,301
Minn.	288,701	2,171,838	267,068
Miss.	328,256	1,289,896	307,518
Mo.	294,415	748,630	290,248
Mont.	167,663	889,568	149,511
Neb.	206,271	1,203,193	199,537
Nev.	123,766	71,962	119,752
N.H.	138,549	120,018	134,586
N.J.	188,739	1,483,313	171,912
N.M.	163,436	478,371	148,558
N.Y.	341,413	4,028,667	318,959
N.C.	415,687	1,598,262	411,908
N.D.	163,038	718,366	169,131
Ohio	349,874	1,624,873	353,958
Okla.	242,336	1,167,442	243,294
Ore.	201,359	1,936,427	183,105
Pa.	404,287	1,170,756	400,921
R.I.	144,110	123,127	124,040
S.C.	267,745	724,058	263,866
S.D.	171,151	451,968	168,400
Tenn.	326,897	679,008	322,230
Tex.	460,436	2,730,428	427,283
Utah	168,207	603,101	138,460
Vt.	143,634	85,592	138,344
Va.	298,236	951,989	298,100
Wash.	230,651	2,062,214	199,783
W. Va.	254,148	389,911	242,259
Wis.	297,846	2,823,830	273,859
Wyo.	140,845	464,280	128,901
Alaska	104,134	195,021	121,014
Hawaii	134,567	505,458	135,388
P.R.	266,496	833,419	284,388
TOTAL	\$12,285,308	\$61,970,921	\$13,273,708*

Source: Treasury and Agriculture Departments.
*Includes \$1.5 million for regional research fund.



(MAY 7-13)

the executive branch

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

President Eisenhower May 11 sent Congress a request for \$28,799,761 in supplemental appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in fiscal 1955.

SCISSORS TARIFF

President Eisenhower rejected May 11 a Tariff Commission recommendation to double import duties on scissors and shears. He said his own inquiries showed the industry was not in a depressed condition nor under "a threat of serious injury."

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

The White House announced May 9 the formation of a new Justice Department division to broaden and intensify the fight on spies and traitors. Called the Internal Security Division, the new organization will take over from the Criminal Division all cases dealing with subversion. Nomination of William F. Tompkins, U.S. Attorney for New Jersey, as an assistant attorney general to head the division was sent to the Senate May 13.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT SECURITY

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson declared May 11 the Army and Defense Department are "entirely capable of taking care of their own security problems." Wilson said he would be glad to "cooperate" with Congressional investigations, but added that he saw no reason for the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) to renew its security probe of Fort Monmouth, N.J.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

Acting FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason May 7 charged that Burton C. Bovard, FHA general counsel, "failed to carry out the functions of his office satisfactorily." Mason said Bovard would be dismissed if he failed to reply to the charge within 30 days. Bovard had been placed "on leave" April 16 after he had refused to resign.

Mason announced May 8 that two non-governmental advisory committees would be set up to study and make recommendations on how to improve federal housing programs. Mason said one group, the "FHA Industry Advisory Committee," would be composed of 12 home building and financing industry leaders. The other, the "FHA Consumers' Interest Advisory Committee," would consist of eight officials of "organizations representing the general public."

Albert M. Cole, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, May 12 told a National Savings and Loan League meeting at New Orleans that an investigation shows nothing basically unsound in the housing law and that the Administration's housing bill was too important to be sidetracked by scandals.

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower May 12 told reporters at his 37th news conference it was reprehensible for an Army intelligence officer to supply confidential FBI data to any unauthorized person. He refused to discuss specifically an incident involving a document produced at the Army-McCarthy hearings by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 589,590.)

The President also:

Said the free world ought not to write off Indo-China

Hoped the Indo-Chinese states of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia would voluntarily become members of the proposed Southeast Asia security pact

Added that any alliance of Southeast Asia nations would have no right to interfere in Indo-China unless asked to do so by the Indo-Chinese states

Said any differences between himself and Secretary of State Dulles on the Indo-China question were differences in utterances and not in opinion

Stressed that he has always attempted to keep foreign policy on a bipartisan basis

Said he is confident that in the long run the Defense Department and the armed services themselves are fully capable of conducting any necessary investigations regarding loyalty and security

Announced there is continuous Administration study of unemployment and of steps required to meet changes in the business situation

Said an announcement on whether Gordon R. Clapp will be reappointed or replaced as TVA chairman will be made as soon as it is ready

Said Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey had never expressed to him the slightest dissatisfaction with T. Coleman Andrews as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINES

The Commerce and Labor Departments in a joint report May 7 said that unemployment from mid-March to mid-April fell by 260,000--the first drop since last October--while at the same time employment rose by half a million. (New persons entering the labor market account for the difference.) The changes were attributed to seasonal factors: Increasing employment in construction, agriculture and the pre-Easter retail trade.

The Department of Agriculture reported May 10 that farm employment increased about 1,332,000 in April, to a total of 8,510,000.

DROP IN EXPORTS

The Department of Commerce May 11 reported that United States exports, including shipments of military aid, during the first quarter of 1954 were 13 per cent less than in the first three months of 1953.



(MAY 7-13)

floor action

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TAFT-HARTLEY REVISION

Action. The Senate May 7 recommitted a bill (S 2650) that would have revised the Taft-Hartley labor law in accordance with the suggestions of President Eisenhower. The roll-call vote was 50-42 (for voting, see page 616). Earlier, the Senate modified its May 5 debate-limitation agreement to give the recommitment motion by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) priority over the pending "states-rights" amendment by Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- (for provisions see CQ Weekly Report, p. 582).

Votes. Originally, all 48 Senate Democrats voted to recommit the bill. After the first call of the roll, James O. Eastland (D Miss.) and Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) withdrew their votes and accepted pairs with William E. Jenner and Homer E. Capehart, absent Indiana Republicans who were against recommitment.

All but three of the 45 Republicans present voted against recommitment. Breaking party lines were George W. Malone (Nev.), William Langer and Milton R. Young (both N.D.). Wayne Morse (I Ore.) also voted to recommit the bill. In 1947, Langer, Malone and Morse had been the only Republicans who voted against passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, while Young voted for the Act (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 303).

Background. The only previous Senate action on substantial revision of the Taft-Hartley Act occurred in 1949. That year the Senate amended a Truman Administration bill to repeal the Act and passed a revised measure modifying the Act along lines proposed by its sponsor, the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio). The bill was never acted on by the House, which earlier had recommitted another labor bill (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 444-455).

Congress has amended the Taft-Hartley Act only once. In 1951 a non-controversial law was enacted modifying requirements for union shop elections (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 268).

Debate. May 7. Senate Democrats concentrated their debate on the Republicans' action, in the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, limiting consideration to the amendments proposed by Mr. Eisenhower.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) called S 2650 "not a bill in the ordinary sense" but "an executive fiat -- rapped out of a Senate Committee without even a nod of courtesy to the time-honored proposition that the minority is entitled to have a voice." He was supported by other Labor Committee Democrats.

Discussing the American check-and-balance system of government, Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) said the Senate's "great power...cannot be maintained unless every right of every Member of the Senate is fully protected at every stage of the legislative process."

Labor Committee Republicans said the Democrats had barred GOP amendments to the 1949 labor measure and added that revisions beyond those proposed by the President could be considered in a separate bill.

Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) asked Senators not to "kill the bill" but to give the President "the common courtesy" of considering his recommendations.

After the recommitment vote, Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said that although he "found great merit" in S 2650, he had supported recommitment because of FEPC amendments offered to the bill. Under the agreement to limit debate (which precluded a filibuster), "adoption of FEPC legislation seemed highly probable," Holland said.

WHITE HOUSE MEETING

On May 10, after a White House conference, Sen. Knowland, House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) and the chairmen of the Senate and House Labor Committees, Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.), indicated they had no plans for any further action on Taft-Hartley revision in the remainder of the session. The House Committee, which had been working on a separate revision bill, had agreed April 29 to delay final action on the measure until after the Senate acted on S 2650 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 553).

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Action. On May 7 Congress completed action on the St. Lawrence Seaway bill (S 2150) and sent it to President Eisenhower.

The Senate, by voice vote May 7, concurred in the amendments to S 2150 that had been adopted by the House May 6 (for provisions of final version, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 581). The Senate had passed the bill Jan. 20.

Debate. No opposition was expressed to the House amendments, which made more specific the provision dealing with the financing of Seaway construction and added a provision designed to protect Lake Ontario shore property from high-water damage.

Fifteen Senators spoke in praise of the efforts of Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) and other Members who had tried for 15 years to get Congressional approval of the seaway project.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL

Action. The Senate May 7 approved by voice vote the conference report on the compromise \$505,218,741 Third Supplemental Appropriation bill (HR 8481) for fiscal 1954. The measure was sent to the President.

Background. The House had passed the bill March 25 with \$456,470,496 in appropriations. The Senate April 28 voted \$476,248,741. Senate-House conferees reported a compromise bill May 5, with some amendments still in dispute. The House adopted the conference report May 6, and acted on the amendments in disagreement. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 583.)

Provisions. As it went to the White House, the bill included \$215 million for veterans' compensation and

pensions, \$58 million for public assistance grants to states, \$55 million for the federal-aid road program, and \$55 million for aid for school construction. (For a complete breakdown on provisions, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 583).

D. C. PUBLIC WORKS

Action. The Senate May 10 and the House May 11 agreed by voice votes to a conference report (H Rept. 1567) on a bill (HR 8097) authorizing an annual federal payment of \$20 million, and increasing District of Columbia taxes for a 10-year, \$305 million D. C. public works program.

Background. House passed the bill March 22. The Senate passed it April 29. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 549).

SUPREME COURT AMENDMENT

Action. A proposed amendment to the Constitution (S J Res 44), dealing principally with the Supreme Court, was approved by the Senate May 11 on a 58-19 roll-call vote (for voting, see page 616). The margin of approval was six more than the two-thirds vote necessary to pass a proposed Constitutional amendment.

Provisions. As amended by the Senate, S J Res 44 would:

Set the membership of the Supreme Court at one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices in regular active service.

Prohibit Supreme Court Justices or other federal judges with lifetime appointments from serving after they become 75 years old.

Prohibit Congress from taking away the Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction involving Constitutional questions.

Set seven years as the time limit for ratification of the amendment by the required three-fourths of the state legislatures.

Background. The proposed amendment, introduced in 1953 by Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.), was reported with amendments by the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 24, 1954 (S Rept. 1091). A one-day hearing had been held Jan. 29 (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 163-4).

Debate.

May 10. Sen. Butler (Md.) said his reason for introducing the resolution was "to forestall future attempts to undermine the integrity and independence of the Supreme Court."

May 11. Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) opposed the resolution, saying it had not been sufficiently considered by the public or Congress.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) offered an amendment to delete the section prohibiting Justices from running for President.

Amendments Accepted.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) -- In reference to Supreme Court of the United States, strike out "of the United States" so as to conform to the language of the Constitution. Voice vote.

Ferguson -- Delete section prohibiting a Supreme Court Justice from serving as President or Vice President within five years of his leaving the Court. Voice.

Other Developments. After its approval by the Senate, S J Res 44 was sent to the House Judiciary Committee, which has taken no action on a similar resolution

(H J Res 27) introduced in 1953 by Rep. George A. Dondero (R Mich.).

TREASURY-POST OFFICE

Action. The Senate May 13 passed by voice vote the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill (HR 7893) for fiscal 1955 with \$3,332,732,700 for the two Departments.

Background. President Eisenhower sent Congress budget estimates totaling \$3,338,783,000 for the two Departments - \$578,783,000 for the Treasury, \$2,760,000,000 for Post Office.

The House Feb. 18 passed the bill with a money total of \$3,333,241,600. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 216.)

The Senate Appropriations Committee May 10 reported (S Rept. 1286) the bill with recommended appropriations of \$3,332,732,700.

Provisions. As approved by the Senate, the bill carried the following appropriations:

Treasury Department	\$ 577,855,600
Post Office Department	2,754,877,100
Grand total	\$3,332,732,700

Breakdown of Treasury funds in the bill:

Office of the Secretary	\$ 2,600,000
Bureau of Accounts	17,048,700
Bureau of the Public Debt	44,997,300
Office of the Treasurer	15,499,000
Bureau of Customs	39,996,300
Internal Revenue Service	265,912,000
Bureau of Narcotics	2,770,000
U. S. Secret Service	3,418,000
Bureau of the Mint	4,450,000
Coast Guard	181,164,300
Total, Treasury	\$ 577,855,600

Breakdown of Post Office funds in the bill:

Administration	\$ 19,491,100
Operations	1,899,776,000
Transportation	702,219,000
Finance	8,501,000
Facilities	124,890,000
Total, Post Office.	\$2,754,877,100

The bill also would put a \$3.5 million limit on administrative spending of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and a \$1,070,000 ceiling on Export-Import Bank of Washington administrative spending.

Debate. Senate debate centered around funds in the bill for employment of an additional 100 postal inspectors to bring the total force to 1,000. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield was using his 900 inspectors "as a political institution...to glorify the Postmaster General and...to terrify the postal service."

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) offered an amendment to strike out funds in the bill for the additional postal inspectors.

Amendment Rejected:

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Strike out \$991,100 recommended for an additional 100 postal inspectors. Roll call, 26-44, (for voting, see page 616).

CONTEMPT CITATIONS

Action. Contempt of Congress citations (H Res 533-541) against nine persons who had refused to answer certain questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee were adopted by the House May 11. The first (H Res 533), which cited Bernhard Deutch, was approved

on a 346-0 roll-call vote (for voting, see page 614). The remaining eight were adopted by voice vote.

Provisions. Cited were: Bernhard Deutch, student (H Res 533); John T. Watkins, CIO official (H Res 534); Wilbur Lee Mahaney, Jr., teacher, (H Res 535); Mrs. Goldie E. Watson, teacher (H Res 536); Lawrence Baker Arguimbau, professor (H Res 537); Marcus Singer, professor (H Res 538); Ole Fagerhaugh, warehouseman (H Res 539); Barrows Dunham, ex-professor (H Res 540); Francis X. T. Crowley, former student (H Res 541).

EDUCATION ADVISORY UNIT

Action. The House May 13 passed a bill (HR 7434) to set up an Advisory Committee on Education. The vote on passage was 179-157 on roll call. On May 12 the rule (H Res 532) governing debate on the bill first was rejected on a 59-63 standing vote, then was adopted by a 194-140 roll-call vote (for voting, see page 614).

Provisions. As amended by the House, HR 7434 would:

Establish a National Advisory Committee on Education, to be composed of nine members, none of whom is to be an employee of the federal government.

Direct the Committee to advise the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on pressing problems in education, recommend studies and action.

Require the Advisory Committee to make annual reports to Congress.

Background. HR 7434 was introduced by Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R N.J.), amended by the Education and Labor Committee and reported (H Rept. 1564) May 7. A Committee amendment set \$200,000 as the top limit for annual appropriations for the Advisory group.

Debate. May 12. Opposition to adoption of the rule (H Res 532) for consideration of the bill was voiced by Democrats, led by William M. Colmer (Miss.). They objected to setting up more government commissions and opposed the bill for economy reasons.

Amendments Agreed To (May 13):

Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) -- Require the Advisory unit to make annual reports to Congress. Voice.

Powell -- Delete authorization for annual appropriations of up to \$200,000 for the Advisory group. Voice.

Powell -- Delete provision for \$50 per day compensation for Committee members. Voice.

DROUGHT LOANS

Action. The Senate passed and sent to the House May 13 an amended bill (S 3245) to provide new emergency loan funds up to \$15 million through Dec. 31, 1954, for farmers and stockmen in states where no other credit is available. Funds would come from the disaster loan revolving fund, and thus no additional appropriation would be needed. An amendment by Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho) would limit the amount of any one loan to \$15,000 and limit its application to farmers or ranchers. Sen. Welker said that States in "desperate" need of quick aid were Idaho, Colorado and Maine.

Committee Action. The House Agriculture Committee May 11 ordered reported to the House a similar bill (HR 8748) authorizing \$15 million in emergency loans to farmers and ranchers. The House Committee bill would permit loans to be made until June 30, 1955.

Background. For background on federal aid for drought relief, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 577, 578, 586.

EDUCATION RESEARCH

Action. The House May 12 passed a bill (HR 9040) to authorize the Office of Education to spend up to \$400,000 a year on contracts and cooperative arrangements with colleges and universities for joint studies of educational problems. Passage was by a roll-call vote of 296-55 (for voting chart see page 614).

Debate. Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.) said the purpose of the bill was to save money and avoid building up a large staff of research assistants within the Office of Education itself.

Rep. W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D Ga.) opposed the measure, saying Southern states did not need the advice of Federal bureaucrats to solve their problems.

Amendment accepted.

Rep. John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) -- Limit annual expenditures to \$400,000. Voice

RAIL RATE INCREASES

Action. The Senate May 13 sent back to its Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee a bill (S 1461) designed to speed up action by the Interstate Commerce Commission on requests by railroads for rate increases. The vote to recommit was 39 to 37. (For voting, see page 616.)

Provisions. The bill would:

Direct the ICC to grant an interim rate increase, 60 days after a railroad asked for it, without submission by the carrier of full justification of the increase.

Provide that after the interim increase took effect the carrier would have to submit full justification of the increase to the ICC.

Provide that if the Commission found the interim increase was not justified the carrier would be compelled to make refunds to shippers.

Debate. (May 12, 13)

After prolonged debate a substitute version of the bill, introduced by Committee Chairman John W. Bricker (R Ohio), was accepted by the Senate. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Mont.), leading the floor fight against the Bricker measure, charged that under the Bricker proposal the burden of proof would be on the ICC. The bill could lead to "outrageous" rate increases without adequate protection for the public, Monroney said. Bricker argued that the whole matter had been thoroughly studied by the Committee and that the bill was an attempt to meet all objections.

EXTRADITION BILL

Action. The House May 10 killed HR 2556, a bill authorizing extradition from the United States of persons accused of crimes in jointly occupied foreign areas, by striking out the enacting clause on a roll call vote of 228 to 68. (For voting, see page 614.)

Background. HR 2556 was designed primarily to deal with offenses committed by Americans in sections of Germany and Austria occupied jointly by the United States and friendly Germans. It had the backing of the Senate, Justice and Army Departments.

Existing law and treaties provide for extradition of Americans accused of crimes in non-occupied nations or in nations in which the United States is the sole occupying power.

House Votes: Extradition, Contempt Citation, Education

22. Fugitive Extradition (HR 2556). Make certain revisions in the law relating to the extradition of fugitives in the United States to countries or territories jointly occupied by the United States. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) motion to strike the enacting clause (in effect kill the bill). Agreed to, 228-68, May 10. (See story, p. 613.)

23. Deutch Contempt Citation (H Res 533). Cite for contempt of the House of Representatives Bernhard Deutch for refusal to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Adoption of resolution. Adopted, 346-0, May 11. (See story, p. 613.)

24. Cooperative Research in Education (HR 9040). Authorize the Office of Education to spend up to \$400,000 a year on contracts and co-

operative arrangements with colleges and universities for joint studies of educational problems. Passage of bill. Passed, 296-55, May 12. (See story, p. 613.)

25. National Advisory Committee on Education (HR 7434). Establish a National Advisory Committee on Education to advise the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on the various problems in the field of education. Rule (H Res 532) providing for consideration of bill. Adopted, 194-140, May 12. (See story, p. 613.)

26. National Advisory Committee on Education (HR 7434). Passage of bill. Passed, 179-157, May 13.

TOTAL						REPUBLICAN						DEMOCRAT					
YEAS	228	346	296	194	179	YEAS	100	165	181	178	161	YEAS	127	160	114	15	17
NAYS	68	0	55	140	157	NAYS	66	0	8	6	23	NAYS	2	0	47	134	134
	22	23	24	25	26		22	23	24	25	26		22	23	24	25	26
ALABAMA																	
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	9 Landrum (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	MAINE					
9 Battle (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	7 Lanham (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	1 Hale (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
1 Brokin (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	N	N	X	3 McIntire (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	N	X	N	2 Nelson (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	MARYLAND					
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	IDaho						2 Devereux (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hains (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Fallon (D)		Y	Y	Y	?
4 Roberts (D)	?	?	?	?	?	1 Pfost (D)	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Friedel (D)		Y	Y	Y	X
6 Selden (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	ILLINOIS						3 Garmatz (D)		Y	Y	Y	X
ARIZONA						16 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	6 Hyde (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
2 Patten (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	17 Arends (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Miller (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	25 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	5 Small (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						19 Chipfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	MASSACHUSETTS					
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Bates (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	15 Mason (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	N	2 Boland (D)		?	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	24 Price (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	10 Curtis (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	14 Reed (R)	?	?	Y	Y	✓	4 Donohue (D)		?	?	?	X
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Goodwin (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Herselton (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	7 Lane (D)		?	Y	Y	N
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Vornell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Martin (R)		-	-	-	-
13 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chicago—Cook County						12 McCormack (D)		?	Y	X	N
6 Condon (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Nicholson (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	?	?	?	X	?	13 Church (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 O'Neill (D)		Y	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Dawson (D)	?	?	?	?	N	3 Philbin (D)		?	?	?	?
14 Hagen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	5 Rogers (R)		?	Y	Y	✓
12 Hunter (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	13 Wigglesworth (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
11 Johnson (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	12 Jonas (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	MICHIGAN					
4 Mailliard (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	12 Bennett (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Bentley (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	10 Cederberg (R)		?	?	?	✓
29 Phillips (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Clardy (R)		?	?	?	✓
1 Scudder (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	11 Sheehan (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	✓	18 Dondero (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	X	?	9 Yates (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	5 Ford (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Sheppard (D)	?	?	?	X	X	7 Bowler (D)	?	?	?	?	?	4 Hoffman (R)		Y	Y	?	N
28 Utt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	INDIANA						11 Knox (R)		?	Y	Y	Y
30 Wilson (R)	?	?	?	?	✓	4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Meador (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Shafer (R)		Y	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles County						7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson (R)		?	Y	Y	✓
23 Doyle (D)	?	Y	Y	N	?	11 Brownson (R)	N	Y	Y	?	N	7 Wolcott (R)		N	Y	?	Y
21 Hiestand (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Crumacker (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Detroit—Wayne County					
25 Hillings (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Dingell (D)		?	?	?	?
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Lesinski (D)		Y	Y	Y	N
19 Holtfield (D)	?	?	Y	N	X	10 Harvey (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Machrowicz (D)		Y	Y	Y	N
22 Holt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Madden (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	17 Oakman (R)		N	Y	Y	Y
18 Homer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Merrill (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	13 O'Brien (D)		?	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Wilson (R)	?	?	?	?	✓	14 Rabaut (D)		Y	Y	Y	N
17 King (D)	?	?	?	?	X	IOWA						MINNESOTA					
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Andersen (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipcomb (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Andresen (R)		Y	?	Y	X
26 Vorty (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	8 Blatnik (D)		Y	?	Y	N
COLORADO						8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Hagen (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Aspinall (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Judd (R)		?	Y	?	✓
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Marshall (D)		Y	Y	N	✓
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	?	?	?	✓	✓	4 McCarthy (D)		Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Tallie (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (R)		Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						KANSAS						3 Wier (D)		Y	Y	Y	?
3 Cretella (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	3 George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	MISSISSIPPI					
1 Dodd (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	X	5 Hope (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Abernethy (D)		Y	Y	N	N
4 Morano (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Miller (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	6 Colmer (D)		Y	Y	N	N
5 Patterson (R)	?	?	Y	✓	✓	4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Smith (D)		?	?	?	N
AL SADIAD (R)						2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Whitten (D)		Y	Y	N	N
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	4 Williams (D)		?	Y	N	N
DELAWARE						KENTUCKY						5 Winstead (D)		Y	Y	N	N
A. Warburton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	?	?	?	?	?	MISSOURI					
FLORIDA						8 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Bolling (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	1 Gregory (D)	?	?	?	?	?	9 Cannon (D)		Y	Y	Y	N
1 Campbell (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Carnahan (D)		Y	Y	Y	N
7 Haley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Robison (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Cole (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	?	?	X	5 Spence (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	2 Curtis (R)		N	?	Y	✓
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	6 Watts (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4 Hillelson (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Natcher (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Jones (D)		Y	Y	Y	N
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	LOUISIANA						1 Karsten (D)		Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Boggs (D)	Y	?	Y	N	N	11 Moulder (D)		?	?	?	Y
GEORGIA						4 Brooks (D)	?	?	N	N	N	7 Short (R)		Y	Y	Y	N
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	1 Hebert (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	3 Sullivan (D)		Y	Y	Y	N
4 Camp (D)	?	?	?	X	X	8 Long (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	MONTANA					
2 Pitcher (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	6 Morrison (D)	Y	Y	?	X	X	2 D'Ewart (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	1 Metcalf (D)		N	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	7 Thompson (D)	?	?	N	N	N	NEBRASKA					
						3 Willis (D)	?	?	N	N	N	1 Curtis (R)		N	?	Y	Y

RECORD VOTES

DECLARED STANDS

RECORD VOTES

DECLARED STANDS

FOR: Y (yes) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken. (also used for Speaker—eligible but usually does not vote.)

	22	23	24	25	26		22	23	24	25	26		22	23	24	25	26
3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	1 Rivers (D)	?	Y	N	N	N
2 Hruska (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Shuford (D)	Y	?	?	?	X	SOUTH DAKOTA					
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NORTH DAKOTA						2 Berry (R)	?	?	?	?	✓
NEVADA						AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Love (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Krueger (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	TENNESSEE					
NEW HAMPSHIRE						OHIO						2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres (R)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	8 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Morrow (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Bender (R)	?	?	?	✓	Y	9 Davis (D)	?	Y	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY						8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Evans (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Addison (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Canfield (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	5 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	?	?	✓	6 Sutton (D)	?	?	?	?	?
2 Hand (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	?	?	?	?	N	TEXAS					
14 Hart (D)	?	?	Y	X	X	20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	18 Hays (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	2 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Osmer (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Dies (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Rodino (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	7 Dowdy (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Sieminski (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Widnall (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gentry (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Wolverton (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	6 Polk (D)	Y	✓	Y	N	N	13 Hard (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N
NEW MEXICO						9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Dempsey (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	3 Schenck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Scherer (R)	?	?	?	✓	✓	14 Lyle (D)	?	?	?	?	?
NEW YORK						15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	?	X	X	10 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Becker (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
37 Cole (R)	?	Y	?	Y	✓	13 Weichel (R)	?	?	?	✓	✓	11 Pange (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Derouin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	OKLAHOMA						4 Rayburn (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?
26 Gamble (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	?	?	?	?	?	16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
27 Gwinn (R)	?	Y	?	?	N	1 Belcher (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
32 Kearney (R)	?	Y	Y	✓	✓	2 Edmondson (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	6 Teague (D)	?	?	Y	?	?
38 Keating (R)	N	Y	✓	✓	Y	5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
33 Kilburn (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
40 Miller (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
30 O'Brien (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	OREGON						5 Wilson (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?
39 Ostertag (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	UTAH					
42 Pillon (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Coon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Dawson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ellisworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)	?	?	?	✓	✓
43 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	VERMONT					
35 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA						AL Prouty (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Bonin (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	VIRGINIA					
26 Taber (R)	N	?	N	N	Y	30 Buchanan (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	4 Abhatt (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
31 Taylor (R)	?	?	?	?	✓	17 Bush (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Broyhill (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	✓	3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
29 Wharton (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	29 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
34 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
New York City						28 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Poff (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch (R)	?	Y	Y	N	N	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	1 Robeson (D)	?	?	N	N	N
24 Buckley (D)	?	?	?	?	X	27 Fulton (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	?	Y	?	?	?
11 Celler (D)	?	?	Y	X	N	23 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	✓	5 Tuck (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
17 Coudert (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	✓	25 Graham (R)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	9 Wampler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Delaney (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	7 James (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	✓	WASHINGTON					
23 Dollinger (D)	?	?	?	X	X	24 Kearns (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Donovan (D)	?	?	N	N	N	21 Kelley (D)	?	?	?	?	?	5 Moran (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 King (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Fine (D)	?	?	?	X	X	13 McConnell (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	AL Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
25 Fino (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	26 Morgan (D)	?	?	Y	N	?	1 Pelly (R)	N	?	?	✓	✓
8 Heller (D)	?	?	?	X	X	16 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	14 Rhodes (D)	?	Y	Y	N	X	2 Westland (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	✓
21 Javits (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	WEST VIRGINIA					
10 Kelly (D)	?	Y	Y	N	X	18 Simpson (R)	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	X
9 Keogh (D)	?	?	Y	N	X	19 Stauffer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Byrd (D)	Y	Y	?	X	X
19 Klein (D)	?	?	?	X	X	20 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	?	?	?	X	X
4 Latham (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	N	15 Walter (D)	?	?	?	?	N	9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	?	X	X
13 Multer (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	Philadelphia						1 Mollohan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Powell (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Barrett (D)	?	?	?	X	X	4 Neal (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Ray (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Byrne (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	X
14 Rooney (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	4 Chudoff (D)	?	?	Y	N	X	WISCONSIN					
20 Roosevelt (D)	?	?	?	X	X	2 Granahan (D)	?	?	Y	N	X	8 Byrnes (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						5 Green (D)	?	?	?	X	X	2 Davis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Alexander (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	6 Scott (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Barden (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	RHODE ISLAND						5 Johnson (D)	?	Y	?	?	?
1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Laird (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N
7 Carlyle (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	?	X	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Chatham (D)	?	?	?	X	X	SOUTH CAROLINA						1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Cooley (D)	?	Y	Y	N	?	4 Ashmore (D)	?	?	?	?	X	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Deane (D)	?	?	?	X	X	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Durham (D)	?	Y	Y	N	X	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	N	?	N	4 Zablocki (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	5 Richards (D)	?	?	?	?	?	WYOMING					
10 Jones (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Taft-Hartley, Supreme Court
Rail Rates, Appropriations

49. Taft-Hartley Revision (S 2650). Make certain revisions in the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 re: injunctions, secondary boycotts, elections during a strike, contract reopening, national emergencies, union shop, non-communist affidavits, and other sections. HILL (D Ala.) motion to recommit bill to committee (thus indefinitely postponing consideration of the bill). Agreed to, 50-42, May 7. (See story, p. 611.)
50. Supreme Court Amendment (S J Res 44). Proposed amendment to the Constitution to limit the number of Supreme Court Justices to nine, provide for compulsory retirement of federal justices with life time tenure at age 75, and affirm the appellate jurisdiction of the Court in all cases arising under the Constitution. Adoption of resolution (two-thirds majority or 52 "yea" votes required). Adopted, 58-19, May 11. (See story, p. 612.)
51. Rail Rates (S 1461). Expedite action by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon applications of certain common carriers for interim rate increases. MONRONEY (D Okla.) motion to recommit. Agreed to, 39-37, May 13. (See story, p. 613.)

52. Treasury-Post Office Appropriations (HR 7893). Make appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for fiscal 1955. (The Appropriations Committee reported \$3,332,732.-700 and the Senate approved the same amount.) JOHNSTON (D S.C.) amendment to reduce by \$991,100 funds for administration of the Post Office Department, and limit to 900 the number of postal inspectors. Rejected, 26-44, May 13. (See Story, p.612.)

A. Social Security (S 3417). Sponsors of a bill to extend for two years increased federal financial participation to states for assistance to aged, blind, disabled and aid to dependent children. Introduced May 7 by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) and 48 others. (See story, p. 608.)

B. Pay Bills (S 3443 and S 3406). Sponsors of a bill introduced May 12 to increase the rates of basic compensation of federal officers and employees (S 3443) and a bill introduced May 5 and corrected May 12 to increase the basic compensation of officers and employees in the postal field service (S 3406). Both were introduced by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) and 19 others. (See story, p. 608.)

DECLARED STANDS

✓ **Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.**

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

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Quarterly News Features



(MAY 7 - 13)

committee roundup

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Committee Assignments

Committee. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Assignment. Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), committee chairman, named Sen. Eva Bowring (R Neb.) to the subcommittee posts occupied by the late Sen. Dwight Griswold (R Neb.) whom she replaced in the Senate and on the Committee (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 542, 576). Mrs. Bowring will serve on the subcommittees on Communications and Aviation.

Action

TAX REVISION

Committee. Senate Finance.

Action. Continued drafting its version of the House-passed general tax revision bill, HR 8300. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 587; for tax pressures, see pages 597-602.)

Developments.

May 11. Committee announced it would hold afternoon hearings to speed up work on the bill, but Finance Committee chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) said it might be June 1 before the Committee reported out the tax revision bill.

Millikin also announced that the Committee would drop its secrecy policy and begin releasing information on some of its actions taken on the tax revision bill.

May 12. The Committee issued its first report on tentative action it had taken during seven days of closed-door sessions on the tax bill. The Committee stressed that all actions were tentative and subject to reconsideration before its work on the bill is finished.

The Senate group agreed to the House provision to extend for one year, to April 1, 1955, the 52 per cent tax rate on corporate income. This rate would otherwise drop to 47 per cent, and result in a \$1.2 billion annual revenue loss. The group also tentatively approved the House provision to allow taxpayers to make deductions for medical expenses above three per cent of gross income, instead of the present five per cent, and to double the present ceiling on medical deductions.

Other House provisions tentatively agreed on would allow taxpayers, especially small businesses, to write off research and experimental expenses for tax purposes either in the year incurred, or over a period of five years or more; make taxable certain prizes and awards; extend indefinitely the present income tax exemption of pay of members of the Armed Forces serving or injured in a combat zone.

The Senate group has agreed to recommend elimination of House provisions to permit taxpayers to make deductions of carrying charges on installment purchases up to six per cent of the average unpaid balance, and to prohibit railroads, utilities and other companies from making tax deductions for interest paid out on income bonds.

The Committee also voted to go along with these House provisions, with some changes:

Allow taxpayers to deduct up to 30 per cent for charitable contributions to churches, hospitals, educational institutions, and conventions of churches. The Senate group recommended deleting "religious orders" from this list. (The present maximum on such deductions is 20 per cent.)

Allow retired workers over 65 to exclude from income tax the first \$1,200 of annual income from dividends, rents and annuities, but provide that this amount be reduced dollar for dollar by any amount over \$900 earned by working. The Senate group proposed excluding those over 75 years from the \$900 limit, and including language that would make the credit available to school teachers and other persons who retire before 65 under a government pension plan.

Allow farmers to make tax deductions up to 25 per cent of gross income for soil conservation expenses. The Senate group would modify this to make it clear that it would apply to earthen dams not subject to depreciation, and to construction of ponds and water courses.

Grant full income-splitting benefits for tax purposes now enjoyed by married couples to widows, widowers, single, divorced and separated persons who support a very close, dependent, relative. Senate group would modify this to extend the benefit to a taxpayer whose dependent is a grandchild one of whose parents is dead.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Committee. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices.

Action. May 11 approved and sent to the full Senate Appropriations Committee the House-passed Independent Offices Appropriation bill (HR 8583) for fiscal 1955.

Provisions. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee, said the group recommended about \$5.7 billion for the various independent offices. He said his group proposed adding \$26 million to the \$103,582,000 granted by the House for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Saltonstall said the Subcommittee also recommended increasing by about \$45 million, the \$1,189,960,700 voted by the House for the Atomic Energy Commission. And, he said, the Senate unit proposed deletion of the controversial House rider to the bill which would bar use of housing funds for redevelopment projects that contain features not "normally essential for residential uses."

Background. President Eisenhower asked Congress for \$5,929,723,600 in appropriations for the various independent agencies in fiscal 1955. The House March 31 voted to grant \$5,566,118,763. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 418.)

RENEGOTIATION ACT

Committee. Senate Finance.

Action. May 13 in executive session adopted amendments to the House-passed bill (HR 6287) to extend the Contract Renegotiation Act of 1951 for one year to Dec. 31, 1954.

Background. The House passed the bill July 22, 1953. Senate Finance Committee reported the bill July 25, 1953, but objections were raised in the Senate July 29, 1953. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 426-7).

Committee Amendments. The Senate group agreed to amendments which would: Exempt from renegotiation a company doing less than \$500,000 worth of defense business for a fiscal year after 1953; exempt contracts for standard commercial items from renegotiation; provide some relief from renegotiation for prime contractors on certain machine tools.

ITEM VETO

Committee. Special subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary.

Action. Approved May 13 a proposed Constitutional amendment (S J Res 30) to give the President power to veto individual items in an appropriation bill without affecting the rest of the bill.

Background. A hearing was held May 19, 1953, by a Senate Rules subcommittee on similar legislation but no action was taken. The House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 2 held a hearing April 24, 1953, on five measures to allow the President to exercise an item veto. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 174.)

FEDERAL JUDGES

Committee. Senate Judiciary.

Action. Reported favorably May 10 a bill (S 2910) to authorize the appointment of four additional circuit and 23 additional district judges.

Background. During 1953, a Senate-approved measure (S 15) calling for the creation of 39 new seats on the federal bench failed to become law when a Senate-House conference failed to reach agreement. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 332.)

Hearings

ARMY-McCARTHY

Committee. Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Government Operations.

Continued hearings on charges that Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), counsel Roy M. Cohn, and executive director Francis P. Carr improperly sought special Army treatment for Pvt. G. David Schine, who was an unpaid Subcommittee consultant before his induction; and McCarthy's counter-charges that the Army tried to "blackmail" him into dropping his probe of Communist infiltration of the Army. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 588-91.)

Proceedings.

May 7. McCarthy:

Told reporters he would release his extract of an FBI memo on possible Army security risks, unless Director J. Edgar Hoover should object.

Acting Chairman Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.):

Said he would ask Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., if portions of McCarthy's extract may be released.

Said McCarthy had agreed to postpone his demand that Brownell be called to testify on his earlier refusal to permit release of the memo, or of the extract which McCarthy had offered as a letter from Hoover.

The Subcommittee:

Discussed admission of phone transcripts but reached no over-all decision, Mundt explaining that the problem of security information in the transcripts was a "roadblock."

Released Maj. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker's Feb. 20 affidavit, in which he gave Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens an account of the Feb. 18 hearing (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 256-8)

Sent the affidavit and transcript of the hearing to the Justice Department, after McCarthy suggested the possibility of perjury.

Stevens:

Recounted incidents which he called parts of a "pattern" in which McCarthy and his staff were "threatening" him

Said there "were indications" that his agreement to special treatment for Schine would have resulted in "things" (presumably conduct of the Ft. Monmouth probe) being "different"

Announced that the Inspector General had completed a report on the case of Maj. Irving Peress (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 256-8), and said he would give the Subcommittee the names of those responsible for promoting and discharging Peress.

May 10. Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.):

Proposed that further public testimony be confined to Stevens and McCarthy, with any additional witnesses to be heard in executive session; daily transcripts of closed-session testimony would be released

Proposed a second course, to call McCarthy as a witness immediately and then suspend the hearings while Counsel Ray H. Jenkins interviews other prospective witnesses; after Jenkins' report, due by June 10, the Subcommittee would decide whether or not to hear any more testimony, either in public or executive session; during suspension of the hearings, McCarthy would be permitted to resume his probes, excluding any related to "the pending controversy".

McCarthy:

Endorsed Dirksen's first motion in part, but said he doubted if closed sessions would expedite the hearings; suggested that a deadline be established for concluding executive hearings; proposed that the executive sessions be held daily until conclusion, or that resumption of his probes be permitted during recesses

Endorsed the second Dirksen proposal

Opposed Sen. John L. McClellan's (D Ark.) proposed substitute (see below), which he said would encourage "evasion" by witnesses

Predicted that neither the Dirksen nor the McClellan plan would be adopted, and said he would seek permission to conduct his own investigations during recesses in the public hearings.

McClellan:

Proposed a substitute plan under which all six "principals" would testify in public hearings, but time limits on cross-examination, except by Jenkins, would be imposed

Led Democratic opposition to Dirksen's plans, saying they would delay the hearings and would be unfair.

Joseph N. Welch, the Army's special counsel:
Opposed Dirksen's proposals.

Mundt:

Said he would support proposals to expedite the hearings only if both sides should agree that no "violence" would be done "to equity and justice"

Ordered Stevens to give the Subcommittee the names of those responsible for Peress' discharge, and specifically the Inspector General's finding on whether or not Army Counselor John G. Adams had been a party to the discharge.

Stevens:

Said he did not believe there were any Communists in Army intelligence, and contended there were "doggone few" in the Army.

May 11. Dirksen:

Proposed a revised plan, to call McCarthy as the last public witness, at least for the present; hear testimony by any other witnesses -- if requested by any "principal" -- in closed session; release full transcripts of testimony in closed sessions; decide on the need for additional public hearings after Jenkins' June 10 report on his interviews of prospective witnesses and his survey of the case; permit McCarthy to resume his investigations, excluding probes of the military.

(During a noon recess, Dirksen modified a proposal offered in the morning; the earlier proposal would have confined closed-session testimony to "rebuttal" witnesses, and was not specific on release of full transcripts.)

Welch, Stevens, and the Subcommittee's Democrats:

Opposed all versions of the Dirksen plan as unfair.

The Subcommittee:

Rejected McClellan's time-limit plan, 4-3, on straight party lines

Rejected Dirksen's plan, 4-3, as Mundt voted with the three Democrats -- although he said he thought the proposal fair -- because the Army side objected.

McCarthy:

Accused Welch of bad faith, telling the Subcommittee he had agreed to Dirksen's final plan on the understanding -- derived from conversations with unnamed Senators -- that it was acceptable to the Army

Demanding that Welch take the witness stand.

Welch:

Denied discussing the final Dirksen plan during the noon recess.

Mundt told reporters he had gotten the impression that the Army would accept the Dirksen plan, and had relayed this belief to McCarthy.)

Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho):

Proposed night sessions.

The Army:

Delivered to Jenkins transcripts of phone conversations.

May 12. The Subcommittee:

Approved longer morning and afternoon sessions, but postponed a decision on night sessions

Authorized McCarthy to turn over to another committee an investigation of alleged graft and corruption in Alaska (CQ Weekly Report, p. 62.)

Postponed action on McCarthy's request that he be permitted to investigate alleged infiltration of defense plants if the hearings continue two weeks more.

John G. Adams, Army counselor:

Recounted incidents which he said illustrated "extreme" pressure threats, and "abuse" by Cohn against

the Army in his efforts to win preferential treatment for Schine

Said Cohn apparently had great power to guide the course of the Ft. Monmouth probe

Quoted McCarthy as saying that Schine was "not much use" to the Subcommittee, and urging -- while asking that Cohn not be told -- that nothing interfere with Schine's induction

Said McCarthy later requested a New York assignment for Schine

Said McCarthy first told him he was about ready to turn over the Monmouth probe to the Army, but later -- after consulting Cohn -- refused to issue a press release to that effect

Said Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, suggested that he prepare a report on the Schine affair after learning at a Justice Department meeting that McCarthy insisted on getting testimony by Army loyalty board members; John Adams believed the Schine and loyalty board matters were related

Said the Army's report of charges was prepared by Frank X. Brown, an Assistant General Counsel in the office of H. Struve Hensel, who then was Defense Department general counsel and now is an Assistant Secretary of Defense

Said Carr showed no personal interest in Schine but advised him to accede to Cohn's requests because "as long as his (Schine's) assignment did not please Cohn, the Army is in for trouble"

Said George Sokolsky, columnist, told him he would "move in" and either "soften this pressure on the Army" or "stop this investigation" if Schine were assigned to a Criminal Investigation Division course.

May 13. Adams:

Denied that he or Stevens sought to stop McCarthy's investigation of Ft. Monmouth, but objected merely to the "type of hearings" and to McCarthy's interpretations of findings in reporting to the press

Defended the Army's own methods of combating subversion, although conceding that suspension of security risks probably was accelerated by the Subcommittee's probe

Said he had not been hired by Stevens especially to be a "peace-maker" with McCarthy

Denied offering McCarthy derogatory information on the Navy, Air Force and Defense Department in an attempt to divert Subcommittee probes from the Army

Said he was joking, and Cohn realized it, when he spoke to Cohn about help in getting a law partnership

Conceded that he once suggested that Maj. Gen. Kirke B. Lawton, commander of Ft. Monmouth, withdraw recommendations for certain security suspensions

(Stevens had told the Subcommittee he feared that Lawton might be moving too fast, with too little regard for protecting individual rights).

ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

Committee. Joint Atomic Energy

Hearings. Public hearings on HR 8862 and S 3323, to amend the Atomic Energy Act along the lines proposed by President Eisenhower (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 510, 233), began May 10.

Closed-door hearings at which government officials testified took place May 3, 4, 5 and 7.

Committee Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) said May 8 that a new section had been added to the bills (they

are identical). It would provide a \$2,500 fine for anyone convicted of revealing restricted information or of publishing it "with reason to believe" it was secret, Cole said. (The law now provides stricter penalties covering release of information with intent to injure the United States or benefit another country.)

Testimony.

May 10. Jerome D. Luntz, editor of the magazine "Nucleonics," criticized the new security provision as fostering an "atmosphere of intimidation" among publishing groups. He praised the rest of the bill.

Speaking for the American Bar Association's Committee on Atomic Energy, Dean E. B. Stason of the University of Michigan Law School endorsed the bill as promoting a "dynamic and unique" program. He said the ABA group, however, questioned whether the patent provisions sufficiently protected the public interest.

Committee member Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) said the provisions "would set a pattern of monopoly." But Chairman Cole said the purpose was to give private industry an incentive to develop atomic power plants.

Alfred Iddles, president of Babcock and Wilcox Company (makers of steam generators), said restrictions on private ownership of patents in the current law had held back new industrial developments in the field.

Walker L. Cisler, president of the Detroit Edison Company, proposed that private industry be permitted to own "special material" (a term which includes both fissionable material and that used in the hydrogen bomb process).

John J. Grebe of Dow Chemical Company said private ownership would not be essential if solid assurances were made regarding long-term lease of materials. He endorsed the patent provisions but said the proposed licensing system on power operations was burdensome.

May 11. Bennett Boskey, former deputy general counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission, endorsed a provision permitting private patents on inventions used in producing fissionable material. But he opposed the section eliminating the AEC's "reserve power" to compel patent holders to license their inventions. Though never used, it provides a method for protecting companies that might wish to enter the field, he said.

Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) said granting inventors exclusive patent rights for 17 years might discourage private initiative, rather than promote it.

Speaking for the American Patent Law Association, C. Willard Hayes urged elimination of "restrictive patent provisions" in the current law and asked for patent rights on atomic weapon inventions as well as on fissionable materials.

May 12. Warnings that the bill might create "a monopoly on a scale never before known in America" came from Gilmore Tillman and Samuel B. Morris, appearing for the American Public Power Association which, they said, represents 700 publicly-owned utilities. They favored retention of the AEC's compulsory licensing power.

John Menke, head of Nuclear Development Associates, Inc., endorsed normal patent rights for atomic inventions. The prospect of patenting an exclusive process represents a small firm's best chance for entering the field, he said.

May 13. Charles F. Boss, Jr., of the Methodist Board for World Peace proposed that Congress pass a separate measure embodying the President's proposal for an international atomic energy pool for peaceful pur-

poses. Cole said the present bill "does carry out the President's proposal" but Holifield said 99 per cent of the program would require separate legislation.

FOUNDATIONS PROBE

Committee. Select House Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations.

Began hearings May 10.

Testimony.

May 10. Norman Dodd, the Committee's research director, outlined a preliminary staff investigation of foundations. He said there were 6,000 to 7,000 tax-exempt foundations, to which about \$7.5 billion had been given, and which distribute about \$300 million a year. The foundations were established for philanthropic or educational purposes and are exempt from federal taxation.

Dodd said the staff inquiry stemmed, in part, from criticisms voiced against a 1952 probe, chaired by the late Rep. Eugene Cox (D Ga.). One of the criticisms came from Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.), chairman of the current Committee, who, Dodd said, questioned why the Cox group had not looked into foundations' failures to promote "pro-American activities."

May 11. Dodd said the staff had found a "tendency of foundation trustees to abdicate responsibility," that some foundations were financing "ideas and practices incompatible with the fundamental concepts of our Constitution," and some had become "propaganda machines."

Committee member Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) suggested an investigation of "Facts Forum," a tax-exempt organization financed in large part by H. L. Hunt of Texas (CQ Weekly Report, p. 574). "That is not only a propaganda machine," Hays said, "but it puts money in to defeat people like me for Congress."

Committee counsel Rene A. Wormser said Internal Revenue records on "Facts Forum" had been made available to the Committee May 7. (Criticism of the Forum was made by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) in a Jan. 25 speech -- CQ Weekly Report, p. 106.)

Dodd said the staff had recommended close study of the \$500 million Ford Foundation and of "accessory agencies," such as the National Education Association, which cooperate closely with foundations.

Background. The Select Committee, set up on July 27, 1953, includes besides Reece and Hays, Reps. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), Angier L. Goodwin (R Mass.), and Gracie Pfof (D Idaho). It was a successor to the 1952 special Cox Committee, on which Reece and Goodwin also served. Other members of the Cox group were Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.), ex-Rep. Donald L. O'Toole (D N.Y.), Reps. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) and Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.).

The Cox Committee devoted special attention to possible subversive influences in foundations. In its report, issued Jan. 1, 1953, the Committee said it had found "very few" Communist sympathizers in influential positions in foundations (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 315).

The Reece Committee was allotted \$50,000 for its investigation in 1953. No hearings were held that year. On April 6, 1954 the House approved a request (H Res 433) for \$65,000 more to continue the study. President Eisenhower Feb. 12 authorized the Internal Revenue Service to make available to the Committee tax-exempt foundations' returns for 1950-1953 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 234).

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Committee. Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

Began Hearings May 11 on S 359, S 2601 and S 2779, all pertaining to federal aid to school construction. (For background on federal aid to education, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 565-67.)

Testimony.

May 11. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, submitted a letter objecting to passage of the measures under the Subcommittee's consideration on the grounds that no general federal aid to schools should be recommended until state and White House conferences to determine the resources of localities for meeting school construction needs were held.

She said that although there was a need for between \$10 and \$12 billion to help furnish additional school facilities, heavy federal spending would hurt the Administration's efforts to balance the budget and "inevitably" mean "federal interference in the control and direction of education itself."

Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, wife of the chairman of the board of the Washington Post and Times Herald, called such a delay "dangerous." She urged that \$500 million be appropriated immediately, with larger sums to follow, to help meet school needs.

Worth McClure, American Association of School Administrators, said that "everytime we postpone building a schoolhouse, we deprive hundreds of children of a share of their educational birthright, and we weaken the nation's defense." He asked for legislation allowing \$600 million to meet school needs.

Subcommittee Chairman John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Subcommittee member Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) both expressed their intentions of drawing up a bill which would meet with Congressional approval before the present session ends.

May 12. Andrew J. Biemiller, a member of the AFL's national legislative committee, said the arguments presented by Mrs. Hobby against immediate federal aid for school construction were "spurious" and "ludicrous." Biemiller said the public schools were experiencing a nation-wide "crisis" and that there could be no excuse for further delay on a school construction bill.

DULLES BRIEFING

Committee. Senate Foreign Relations.

Held executive session May 12 to hear Secretary of State John Foster Dulles report on the situation in Indo-China (see page 607).

Testimony.

Dulles, according to a written summary of his testimony issued by the Committee, said that unless full independence were granted the three Indo-China states and unless the United Nations could be brought into the picture to clarify the moral issues, the issues would not be those on which the United States could be asked to send troops. He also said, "We would not engage the United States in belligerency without the prior approval of Congress."

FARM PROGRAM

Committee. House Agriculture.

Continued Hearings on the government's farm program (CQ Weekly Report, p. 591).

Testimony.

May 7. Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) urged House approval of his Senate-passed bill (S 2475) to develop surplus agricultural export markets through acceptance of foreign currency and conversion into dollars of foreign currency acquired by private exporters.

Rep. Homer D. Angell (R Ore.) asked favorable consideration of his bill (HR 8351) to supplement monthly benefit payments to recipients of public assistance under Social Security programs. Angell's bill would provide for issue certificates to be used in acquisition of surplus food products.

Rep. E. Y. Berry (R S.D.) urged that storable agriculture surpluses acquired by the government prior to last January be declared surplus war material and be stockpiled or disposed of to foreign markets.

May 10. John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) asked that the Secretary of Agriculture be given broad authority to dispose of government-owned agriculture commodities to "avoid unmanageable surpluses."

WIRE TAPPING

Committee. Special Subcommittee, Senate Judiciary.

Concluded hearings May 12 on a House-approved measure (HR 8649) and various Senate bills authorizing admission into evidence in federal courts of information obtained through wire tapping.

(For background, prior hearings and House action see CQ Weekly Report pp. 78-9, 426, 450-1, 519, 556.)

Testimony.

May 12. John J. Gunther, legislative representative for Americans for Democratic Action, opposed use of information gained through wiretapping as evidence in court trials and urged Congress to outlaw wiretapping "as an intolerable violation of civil liberties."

A representative of the American Federation of Labor, Andrew J. Biemiller, urged the subcommittee to approve the House bill only with the court order requirement and with elimination of the provision allowing the Justice Department to use evidence obtained in the past by wiretapping. He endorsed the bill (S 3229) introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.).

James L. Fly, testifying for the American Civil Liberties Union, said that organization had always opposed wiretapping "as destructive of personal liberties," but if Congress feels it must adopt a wiretapping bill the Civil Liberties Union urges the practice be confined to federal officers in national security and kidnapping cases, and be allowed only with approval of a federal judge.

SEGREGATION BAN

Committee. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Began Hearings May 12 on HR 563, 1013, 1250, 3690, 7304, 7324, 8088 and 8160, measures to prohibit segregation or discrimination in interstate transportation.

Testimony.

May 12. Rep. John W. Heselton (R Mass.) urged the passage of his bill (HR 7304) to ban segregation on common carriers in interstate operations. Heselton said

in a statement that his measure was designed "to end the present patchwork pattern of handling the seating or accommodations for passenger travel in interstate commerce."

Rep. John Bell Williams (D Miss.) referred to the measure as a "political football."

Committee Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) replied: "If this is politics then it is good politics." He told Williams he regretted his "inference" that "there is no sincerity" behind the proposed legislation.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Committee. Subcommittee, House Un-American Activities.

Continued hearings May 5 and 7 in Detroit, May 10 and 11 in Lansing and May 12 in Flint, Michigan on Communist infiltration into education, labor and other fields.

Testimony.

May 5. William H. Johnson, recording secretary of CIO United Auto Workers' Ford Local 600, told the Subcommittee in Detroit that he joined the Communist Party in 1943 after he had been fired from his job at the Ford Rouge plant. He asserted he had not "collaborated" with the Party since 1946.

Mrs. Evelyn Gladstone, former public school teacher and Girl Scout troop leader in suburban Garden City, invoked the Fifth Amendment 10 times in her appearance before the Subcommittee.

May 10. Dr. Mark Nickerson, associate professor of pharmacology at the University of Michigan, invoked the Fifth Amendment at a Subcommittee hearing in Lansing. He refused to state whether he was a Communist Party member in 1942 and 1943, when he was associated with the Chemical Warfare Division of the National Research Council.

May 11. Richard K. Fox refused in Lansing to tell the Subcommittee whether he was a Communist Party member while he was a student at Michigan State College. He was graduated in 1950.

SOVIET DOMINATION

Committee. Select House Committee on Incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia into the U.S.S.R. Continued hearings on countries dominated by the U.S.S.R. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 588.)

Testimony.

May 8. John Hvasta, a U.S. navy veteran who escaped from a Czechoslovak prison, declared that 90 per cent of the Czechoslovaks "would do something to regain their freedom" if given the chance.

Constantin Visoianu, a former Romanian foreign minister, said former U.S. Ambassador to Russia Averell Harriman seemed convinced the U.S.S.R. would withdraw its troops from Romania after World War II and told him not to insist on a written guarantee.

"CODDLING" OF ATHLETES

Committee. Defense Activities Subcommittee, House Armed Services.

Concluded Hearings May 7 on alleged "coddling" by the Army of star athletes in uniform, after having examined the cases of nine out of 10 named athletes. According to Chairman William E. Hess (R Ohio), the

committee had "upwards of 50" complaints about athletes on file, with others "still coming in by droves." However, he said, the committee did not plan further hearings at this time since "I believe we have now shown the pattern."

Appropriations

DEFENSE BUDGET

Subject. The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Armed Services May 11 resumed hearings behind closed doors on the Defense Department budget for fiscal 1955. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 362)

Background. The House April 29 passed the Defense Department Appropriation bill (HR 8873) for fiscal 1955 with a \$28,684,250,486 money total, and rescissions of \$1,050,000,000 in past-year appropriations. President Eisenhower's defense budget called for \$29,887,055,000. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 548).

Testimony.

May 11. Assistant Secretary of Defense John A. Hannah asked the Senate group to restore \$371 million in defense appropriations denied by the House, and to continue available \$275 million of the past-year appropriations rescinded by the House. He said the Air Force would get most of the restorations asked.

May 12. Vice Admiral Francis E. Denebrink, head of the Military Sea Transportation Service, urged approval of \$50 million to build a number of vessels, six of which would be "ice strengthened," to permit "expansion of Arctic operations."

INTERIOR FUNDS

Subject. The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior Department continued hearings on the House-passed Interior Department Appropriation bill (HR 8680) for fiscal 1955. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 592)

Testimony. Oklahoma Sens. Robert S. Kerr (D) and A. S. Mike Monroney (D) May 12 urged an increase of \$1,712,000 in Interior Department funds for the purchase and transmission of power by the Southwestern Power Administration from Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives.

California State Engineer A. D. Edmonston testified in favor of a \$26.6 million appropriation for certain construction work in the California Central Valley project. The House had voted \$21 million.

REA officials said the SPA had run up a \$140,000 bill and "not a dime of it has been paid." the REA officials said the SPA owed them the money under "interim" contracts for the sale of power to SPA for delivery to its customers.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Subject. The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Labor and the Health, Education, and Welfare Departments May 12 heard testimony on fiscal 1955 funds for the Public Health Service.

Testimony. Dr. John W. Knutson, Assistant Surgeon General and chief dental officer of the Health Service, said "nearly all scientists approve" of fluoridation of water to prevent tooth decay, particularly in young people. But, he said, "very intense opposition develops in some areas" to the program.



(MAY 7 - 13)

political notes

NEW POLITICAL GROUP

A new political organization called "For America" was founded May 7 in Chicago with the stated aim of combating super-internationalism and Communism.

Clarence E. Manion and Robert E. Wood were named co-chairmen. Manion, former dean of the Notre Dame law school, resigned in February as chairman of the Presidential Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 230.) Wood, who headed the America First Committee, which opposed United States entry into World War II until Pearl Harbor, recently resigned as chairman of Sears, Roebuck and Co. Members of the organizing committee, are: former Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.); John T. Flynn, New York author; Ex-Rep. Howard Buffett, (R Neb.); Ex-Rep. Hamilton Fish, (R N.Y.) and Manion.

Fish stated that "For America" represented states rights "and would provide political realignment for those who believed that the Republican Party had gone over to isolationism and interventionism.

"We can have five million members in no time and can sweep the country like a prairie fire," Fish told the founders. The founders said the group was not a new political party but would support members of both parties who had the same principles as the organization.

TRUMAN SPEECH

In a May 10 National Press Club speech, former President Harry S. Truman urged President Eisenhower to rid his Administration of "political assassins" and disavow a "lunatic fringe" within the GOP, which Truman said is destroying the basis for a bipartisan approach to foreign policy.

"False charges about '20 years of treason'", he added, "makes a poor stepping stone to bipartisan co-operation." As an alternative, Truman suggested that the President at least should provide a clear-cut foreign policy.

Questioned as to what he thought would be the political fate of Southerners who supported President Eisenhower in 1952, Truman stated that "every public official down South who went wrong" in 1928 "was taken care of in the next election and I believe that will happen again."

CHOOSING A PRESIDENT

The American Political Science Association (Ralph J. Bunche, president) May 10 published a five-volume report "Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952." Volume I reviews the pre-convention campaigns and the nominating conventions; volumes II through V contain regional analyses - the Northeast, the South, the Middle West and the West.

Political Calendar

Upcoming primaries: Pennsylvania May 18; Oregon May 21; Florida runoff May 25; North Carolina May 29.

Filing deadlines: Louisiana, May 21; North Dakota May 29.

SENATOR HOEY

Clyde R. Hoey (D), senior Senator from North Carolina, died May 12 in Washington (See page 608.) His Senate seat will not be contested in the May 29 North Carolina primary, however. Gov. William B. Umstead (D), himself a former Senator, will appoint a successor to Hoey to serve until after the Nov. 2 election. (For background in North Carolina Senate race, see page 624.)

STATE ROUNDUP

ARIZONA: Marion L. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will oppose A. B. Sieh of Tucson for the Democratic nomination for the seat of Rep. Harold A. Patten (D), who has announced for the Democratic nomination for governor (CQ Weekly Report, p. 416).

GEORGIA: Mrs. Iris Blitch of Homerville, Georgia State Senator and Democratic National Committeewoman, is seeking the House seat of Rep. William M. (Don) Wheeler (D).

INDIANA: The political organization of Gov. George N. Craig (R) May 12 won control of the Republican State organization from Indiana's two U.S. Senators, Homer E. Capehart (R) and William E. Jenner (R), through the election of the Craig group's candidates to Republican State Committee offices. The Senators accused the Craig organization of "corruption, bribery, threats, coercion and intimidation."

OKLAHOMA: Mrs. Willie Murray (D), wife of Gov. Johnston Murray (D) of Oklahoma, has announced that she will be a candidate for governor. State law prohibits a governor's seeking consecutive terms.

VIRGINIA: Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) was nominated May 8 for re-election to a 13th House term. If elected and if his Party gains control of the House, Smith would be in line for Chairman of the Rules Committee.

WISCONSIN: Reps. William K. Van Pelt (R) and Melvin R. Laird (R) announced May 11 that they will be candidates for re-election...Ralph F. Amoth, Madison fire extinguisher salesman who has pledged "100 per cent support" to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R), announced May 10 he will oppose Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R) for Republican nomination for governor. Amoth was unsuccessful Progressive Party candidate for governor in 1944 and 1946.

CORRECTION

In "The Winners" box on Ohio primary, CQ Weekly Report, page 595, please make the name of the First District Republican victor GORDON H. SCHERER (instead of George).

N. C. SENATE RACE

In the North Carolina primary May 29, seven Democrats are seeking their party's nomination for the Senate. Paul C. West, Raleigh attorney and former city judge, is unopposed for the GOP nomination.

Sen. Alton A. Lennon (D N.C.), appointed June 10, 1953, to fill out the unexpired term of the late Sen. Willis Smith (D N.C.), is seeking election for the remainder of that term and also for the six-year term. His leading opponent is W. Kerr Scott (D), who served as governor of the state from 1949-1953. Alvin Wingfield, Jr., former sales manager of a typewriter company in Charlotte and Raleigh and a former campaign worker for Smith, is also trying for the Democratic nomination. Other Democrats in the race are W. M. Bostick of Cary, Henry L. Sprinkle of Greenboro, A. E. Turner of Palmyra, and Olla Ray Boyd of Pinetown.

THE ISSUES

Lennon and Scott are running on their records. Sen. Lennon has stated he will vote to cut foreign economic aid but will support legislation strengthening the U.S. military position "within sound economic capabilities." He favors fixed price supports for farm products (cotton, rice and peanuts are price-supported), and has cited his age (47) compared to Scott's (57) and noted that a young North Carolina Senator could build up valuable seniority.

Scott has stressed in his campaign his quarter century of public experience, as contrasted to his opponent's two terms in the state senate. Lennon has referred to Scott as "unqualified for Senate service" and a "demagogue" trying to set farmers against city-dwellers. Scott has been campaigning on a high-farm-income, and better roads and schools platform. Lennon backers have said that Scott was a supporter of the Brannan plan. Scott has also been attacked because of road paving near his 2300-acre farm.

During the last week of April Lennon's campaign manager was asked if the Senator would make his income tax returns public. Almost immediately Wingfield made public his tax payments for the last five years, and Lennon did likewise. Scott has not done so to date on the ground that income tax payments are not a proper issue and were brought up to "muddy the water." The matter has become a leading issue in the campaign.

LENNON'S RECORD

A Wilmington lawyer and two-term State Senator prior to his Senate appointment, Lennon is a member of the Government Operations and Post Office and Civil Service Committees. Following Senate defeat Feb. 26 of the George substitute to the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty powers, Lennon March 2 moved for reconsideration of the final roll-call vote. This motion, still pending May 11, caused considerable public attention to be focused on Lennon.

A strong proponent of military preparedness, he voted last July for the Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) amendment to increase Defense Department appropriations for fiscal 1954 by \$400 million for the purchase of aircraft. The

Lennon's Voting Scorecard

Here is CQ's Voting Scorecard for Sen. Alton Lennon (D N.C.), based on his response to roll-call votes from July 15, 1953, when he was sworn in, to May 11, 1954. For definitions of terms, details of how percentages are calculated, and comparisons with other Senators, see CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 77-82 and 92-99.

	1953	1954 (to 5/11/54)
Party Unity	50%	63%
Party Voting	61	33
Bipartisan Support	67	60
On The Record	100	73
Voting Participation	100	55
Eisenhower Support		
Relative	47	42
Effective	47	22

amendment was defeated. The same month, Lennon voted for the Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) amendment to the Mutual Security Agency appropriation which would have cut funds for military assistance to Europe by \$500 million. This amendment also was defeated. In January 1954, Lennon voted for recommitment of the St. Lawrence Seaway bill, then voted against the bill itself. It was passed by the Senate, 51-33. He was paired in favor of the George substitute to the Bricker amendment in February, and voted on March 11 for the Administration-opposed amendment which broadened the Statehood for Hawaii bill to include Alaska. He is recorded in favor of but not voting on the Excise Tax bill (providing for about \$1 billion reduction in certain excise taxes while extending others) which passed the Senate March 25; voted against the wool supports bill April 27; and against Taft-Hartley revision May 21.

Lennon has co-sponsored the proposed Constitutional Amendment to give the vote to 18-year-olds and seven bills providing for such things as federal aid to the states for public school construction and continuance of federal loans for farm housing.

GOV. SCOTT'S BACKGROUND

A dairy farmer and former state commissioner of agriculture, Scott was elected governor in 1948. During his four-year term, he built up farmer support by a program of road construction and extension of rural electrification and telephone lines in farming areas. Under his administration, a \$50 million school bond issue was passed. He appointed the first Negro to the State Board of Education and named the first woman to the Superior Court bench.

While Scott was governor he appointed Frank P. Graham (D), president of the University of North Carolina, to the Senate, March 22, 1949, to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. J. Melville Broughton (D N.C.). In 1950 Graham lost in a run-off contest to the late Sen. Smith, although Scott campaigned hard for Graham. After Smith died Lennon was appointed, so if Scott wins election to the short term, he will be the fifth man to serve during the six-year term.



(MAY 5 - 11)

summary of legislation (APPENDIX)

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Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Sent To President

- S 2150. Create the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 16, 1953. Passed Senate, 51-33, Jan. 20, 1954. House Public Works reported Feb. 19. Passed House, amended, 241-158, May 6. Senate concurred in House amendments May 7.
- S 2305. Make certain revisions of the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of D.C. BEALL (R Md.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 27, 1953. House District of Columbia reported March 30, 1954. Passed House, amended, May 10. Senate concurred in House amendments May 11.
- HR 6549. Provide for construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old St. Louis, Mo. SULLIVAN (D Mo.). House Administration reported July 29. Passed House under unanimous consent July 31, 1953. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 16, 1954. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 4. House concurred in Senate amendments May 10.
- HR 8097. Authorize the financing of a program of public works construction for the District of Columbia. SIMPSON (R Ill.). House District of Columbia reported March 17. Passed House March 22. Senate District of Columbia reported April 5. Passed Senate amended April 29. Senate adopted conference report May 10. House adopted conference report May 11.
- HR 8481. Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1954. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported March 19. Passed House March 25. Senate Appropriations reported April 20. Passed Senate, amended, April 28. House adopted conference report May 6. Senate adopted conference report May 7.

2. Senate Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 2370. Authorize the sale of certain vessels to Brazil for use in the coastwise trade of Brazil. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 3. Passed Senate May 11.
- S 2650. Amend the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to make general revisions in the labor law. SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 15. Senate recommitted 50-42, May 7.
- S 2670. Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of certain Indian tribes in Utah. WATKINS (R Utah), BENNETT (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 20. Passed Senate May 10.
- S J Res 44. Propose an amendment to the Constitution relating to the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Judiciary reported March 24. Senate adopted, 58-19, May 11.
- S J Res 126. Make an amendment in the pledge of allegiance to the flag. FERGUSON (R Mich.). Senate Judiciary reported May 10. Senate adopted May 11.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 118. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Washita River Basin reclamation project, Oklahoma. KERR (D Okla.), MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11.
- S 1794. Reimburse the South Dakota State Hospital for the insane for the care of Indian patients. MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11.
- S 2120. Authorize the Maine-New Hampshire Interstate Bridge Authority to reconstruct the toll bridge across the Piscataqua River at Portsmouth, N.H. BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Public Works reported Feb. 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 2. House Public Works reported May 5.
- S 2225. Make certain provisions re administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in Oregon. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11.
- S 2420. Amend the Trading With the Enemy Act re designation of organizations as successors in interest to deceased persons. HENNINGS (D Mo.), LANGER (R N.D.), McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 10.
- S 2744. Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of the Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of the Indians of Texas. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11.
- S 2761. Approve repayment contracts negotiated with Hermiston and West Extension Irrigation District. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11.
- S 2910. Provide for the creation of certain U.S. judgeships. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 10.
- S 3364. Continue to June 30, 1957, the authority of the Indian Bureau to pay certain costs on New Mexico Indian Hospital. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11.
- S J Res 69. Require the preparation of an estimate of the cost of reconstructing Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. YOUNG (R Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 5.

3. House Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 2556. Amend the U.S. Code re extradition to foreign territory occupied or controlled by U.S. exclusively or jointly with other nations. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 25. House struck out enacting clause, 228-68, May 10.
- HR 7709. Continue until the close of June 30, 1956, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported May 10. Passed House May 11.
- HR 8357. Amend the Standard Container Act to provide for a 3/8 bushel measurement. BARDEN (D N.C.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 3. Passed House May 11.
- H Res 533. Cite for contempt of the House of Representatives Bernhard Deutch. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported May 11. House adopted, 346-0, May 11.

H Res 534. Cite for contempt of the House of Representatives John T. Watkins. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported May 11. House adopted May 11.

H Res 535. Cite for contempt of the House of Representatives Wilbur Lee Mahaney, Jr. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported May 11. House adopted May 11.

H Res 536. Cite for contempt of the House of Representatives Mrs. Goldie E. Watson. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported May 11. House adopted May 11.

H Res 537. Cite for contempt of the House of Representatives Lawrence Baker Arguimbau. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported May 11. House adopted May 11.

H Res 538. Cite for contempt of the House of Representatives Marcus Singer. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported May 11. House adopted May 11.

H Res 539. Cite for contempt of the House of Representatives Ole Fagerhaugh. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported May 11. House adopted May 11.

H Res 540. Cite for contempt of the House of Representatives Barrows Dunham. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported May 11. House adopted May 11.

H Res 541. Cite for contempt of the House of Representatives Francis X. T. Crowley. VELDE (R Ill.). House Un-American Activities reported May 11. House adopted May 11.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 2274. Amend act of May 26, 1948, to establish Civil Air Patrol as a civilian auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported July 30. Passed House, amended, July 30, 1953. Senate Armed Services reported May 6, 1954.

HR 2974. Add to the revised roll of the Indians of California certain Indians who made application for enrollment within the time fixed by law. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 23. Passed House on consent calendar March 15. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11.

HR 3598. Consolidate the Parker Dam power project and the Davis Dam project. RHODES (R Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 15. Passed House on consent calendar, July 27, 1953. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11, 1954.

HR 4231. Authorize appointment to the Military and Naval Academies of sons of certain members of the armed forces who died or shall die as a result of active service on or after June 27, 1950. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16. Senate Armed Services reported May 7.

HR 5731. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain De Luz Dam on Santa Margarita River, Calif., for joint use by Navy and Fallbrook (Calif.). Public Utilities District. UTT (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. Passed House under unanimous consent July 31, 1953. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11, 1954.

HR 5833. Authorize the Hawaiian Commissioner of Public Lands to exchange certain public lands for private lands of equal value for school purposes. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 5.

HR 5862. Authorize Panama Canal Company to transfer the Canal Zone Corrosion Laboratory to the Department of the Navy. WEICHEL (R Ohio) House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 29, 1953. Passed House on consent calendar Jan. 18, 1954. Senate Armed Services reported May 7.

HR 6173. Authorize a per capita payment out of tribal funds of the Southern Ute Tribe of Indians of the Southern Ute Reservation. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 10.

HR 6374. Revise certain laws relating to warrant officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported March 23. Passed House April 5. Senate Armed Services reported May 7.

HR 6386. Provide for the use of land in Yosemite National Park, Calif., for public school purposes. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 5.

HR 6655. Amend the charter of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Education and Labor reported May 10.

HR 6888. Grant authority to the Hawaiian Homes Commission to lease to native Hawaiians homelands of irrigated pastoral lands. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11.

HR 6890. Approve Hawaiian legislative act to extend electric light and power franchise to cover the entire districts of Waimea and Koloa on the Island of Kauai, T.H. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 5.

HR 7057. Authorize transfer, exchange, and disposition of land in the Eden project, Wyoming. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 4. Passed House on consent calendar March 15. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 11.

HR 7111. Authorize the grant or retrocession to a state of concurrent jurisdiction over certain land. DONDERO (R Mich.). House Public Works reported May 5.

HR 7328. Promote the national defense by authorizing the construction of aeronautical research facilities by the NACA. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 16. Passed House March 4. Senate Armed Services reported May 7.

HR 7329. Repeal section 1174 of the Revised Statutes re cooperation of medical officers with line officers in superintending cooking by enlisted men. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported March 10. Passed House on consent calendar April 5. Senate Armed Services reported May 7.

HR 7434. Establish a National Advisory Committee on Education. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.). House Education and Labor reported May 7.

HR 7541. Promote the national defense by including a representative of the Defense Department as a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 16. Passed House on consent calendar March 1. Senate Armed Services reported May 7.

HR 7893. Make appropriations for the Department of the Treasury and Post Office for fiscal 1955. CANFIELD (R N.J.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 16. Passed House Feb. 18. Senate Appropriations reported May 10.

HR 8038. Provide for use of land in Hot Springs National Park for school and other public purposes. NORRELL (D Ark.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 10.

HR 8538. Provide for the revocation or denial of merchant marine documents to persons involved in certain narcotics violations. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 5.

HR 9040. Authorize cooperative research in education. RHODES (R Ariz.). House Education and Labor reported May 7.

bills introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

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|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing & Schools Safety & Health Social Security 4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Policy International Relations Immigration & Naturalization 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defense Policy Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Service Congress Constitution, Civil Rights Crimes, Courts, Prisons District of Columbia Indian & Territorial Affairs Land and Land Transfers Post Office Presidential Policy 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business & Banking Commerce & Communications Natural Resources Public Works & Reclamation Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk(*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

- 1. Agriculture**
- *HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Holland (D Fla.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S 3422.... 5/7/54. Encourage a stable prosperous, and free agriculture. Agriculture.

YORTY (D Calif.) HR 9048....5/6/54. Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance under Social Security Act programs through issuance to such recipients of certificates to be used in acquisition of surplus agricultural food products. Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

(No Introductions)

3. Education And Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 9040....5/6/54. Authorize cooperative research in education. Labor.

SOCIAL SECURITY

*JOHNSON (D Tex.), Anderson (D N.M.), Burke (D Ohio), Byrd (D Va.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Daniel (D Tex.), Douglas (D Ill.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ellender (D La.), Frear (D Del.), Fulbright (D Ark.), George (D Ga.), Gillette (D Iowa), Gore (D Tenn.), Green (D R.I.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Hoey (D N.C.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnson (D Colo.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W. Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Lennon (D N.C.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Maybank (D S.C.), McCarran (D Nev.), McClellan (D Ark.), Monroney (D Okla.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Pastore (D R.I.), Robertson (D Va.), Russell (D Ga.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Kuchel (R Calif.) S 3417....5/7/54. Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act by extending for two years increased federal financial participation to states for assistance to aged, blind, disabled and aid to dependent children. Finance.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 9068....5/10/54. Encourage use of private benefit plans in lieu of social security by providing that individuals who are eligible for certain benefits under such plans shall not be entitled to social security benefits or subject to social security taxes. Ways and Means.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 83rd Congress from Jan. 3, 1953, through May 11, 1954.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,436	9,106
Joint Resolutions	157	523
Concurrent Resolutions	82	334
Simple Resolutions	244	542
TOTAL	3,919	10,405

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Jenner (R Ind.), Butler (R Md.) S 3423....5/7/54. Amend the Trading With the Enemy Act by general revisions. Judiciary.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 9076....5/10/54. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act. Commerce.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9004....5/5/54. Authorize appointment as U.S. Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, U.S. and Mexico, of Col. Leland Hazelton Hewitt, U.S.A. Ret. Armed Services.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 156....5/11/54. Provide for acceptance by U.S. of an Instrument for amendment of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3418....5/7/54. Release U.S. soldiers now prisoners of Red China. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S Con Res 62....5/11/54. Demonstrate to Communist rulers of China the gravity with which this country regards the detention of American boys, express sense of Congress that all negotiations with Communist China should be halted and resumption of any negotiations or dealings be made contingent upon release of these Americans. Foreign Relations.

GORDON (D Ill.) H Res 526....5/5/54. Express sense of House with respect to attitude of Soviet Union toward free elections and related matters. Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 9064....5/10/54. Amend Eight-Hour Act of 1912 re payments for overtime. Labor.

6. Military And Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

*SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) S 3430....5/11/54. Authorize Secretary of Army to lease to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts portions of Boston Army base in port of Boston. Armed Services.

COLE (R Mo.) HR 9066....5/10/54. Provide benefits for members of reserve components of armed services who suffer disability or death incident to active duty, active duty for training or inactive-duty training. Armed Services.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9015....5/5/54. Liberalize requirements of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1946 for retirement of reservists who served on active duty during both World War I and World War II. Armed Services.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 9004....5/11/54. Extend certain civilian internment and prisoner-of-war benefits under the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to civilian internees and American prisoners of war captured and held during hostilities in Korea. Commerce.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 9099....5/11/54. Authorize Secretary of the Army to lease to Commonwealth of Massachusetts portions of Boston Army Base in Port of Boston. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9000....5/5/54. Integrate Judge Advocate's promotion list with that of Army to restore lost seniority and grade. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9001....5/5/54. Provide for award of certain medals, crosses, and other similar awards in cases where statement or report recommending award was not completely processed because of loss or inadvertence. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9002.....5/5/54. Amend Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to provide for retirement of certain officers of Regular Army and Air Force at age 60. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9003.....5/5/54. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 re transferring to the states federal civil defense materials other than medical equipment and supplies. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9005.....5/5/54. Continue effectiveness of Selective Service Extension Act of July 17, 1953 (67 Stat. 177). Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9007.....5/5/54. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act re military service in armed force of a nation associated with U.S. in mutual defense activities. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9008.....5/5/54. Provide for savings deposit for Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps enlisted members. Armed Services.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 9078.....5/10/54. Provide for advancement on retired lists of armed forces of individuals who did not receive promotions after having been held as prisoners of war or placed in a hospital and from there retired on disability during WW II. Armed Services.

VETERANS

FORD (R Mich.) HR 9072.....5/10/54. Extend certain readjustment benefits now provided to veterans of Korean service period under Veteran's Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to persons who served in armed forces during period from termination of WW II to beginning of Korean conflict. Veterans.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 9046.....5/6/54. Extend wartime rates of compensation to veterans and their dependents for service-connected disabilities incurred during periods when individuals may be inducted for training and service in military or naval service. Veterans.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 9020.....5/5/54. Provide increases in monthly rates of compensation and pension payable to certain veterans and their dependents. Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous And Administrative

IVES (R N.Y.) S Con Res 81.....5/10/54. Felicitate and congratulate New York State and its board of regents on anniversary of founding of board and on two other anniversaries now being observed in New York as significant milestones in history of American education. Judiciary.

BAKER (R Tenn.) H J Res 517.....5/5/54. Designate period beginning June 30 and extending through July 5 of each year, commencing 1954, as National Hillbilly Homecoming Week. Judiciary.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 9071.....5/10/54. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of Future Teachers of America. Civil Service.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) H J Res 523.....5/11/54. Similar to Lane (D Mass.) H J Res 518.

LANE (D Mass.) H J Res 518.....5/5/54. Amend pledge of allegiance to flag of U.S. Judiciary.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 9037.....5/6/54. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of centennial of first Polish settlement in U.S., established in 1854 at Panna Maria, Tex. Civil Service.

MORGAN (D Pa.) H J Res 520.....5/6/54. Provide for proper participation by U.S. government in national celebration of 200th anniversary of battle of Fort Mifflin, Pa., on July 3 and 4, 1954. Judiciary.

PILCHER (D Ga.) HR 9101.....5/11/54. Authorize the purchase of liability insurance on government vehicles. Government Operations.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 9039.....5/6/54. Similar to MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 9037.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) H J Res 521.....5/6/54. Similar to Lane (D Mass.) H J Res 518.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 9009.....5/5/54. Provide for establishment of national cemeteries in state of Pennsylvania. Interior.

SAVILOR (R Pa.) H J Res 519.....5/5/54. Amend joint resolution of June 22, 1942 with respect to pledge of allegiance to flag. Judiciary.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 9006.....5/5/54. Amend Act of May 22, 1896, as amended, concerning the loan or gift of works of art and other material. Armed Services.

CIVIL SERVICE

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Neely (D W.Va.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Pastore (D R.I.), McCarran (D Nev.), Jackson (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Hennings (D Mo.), Smathers (D Fla.), Kilgore (D W. Va.), Douglas (D Ill.). S 3406.....5/5/54. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3407.....5/6/54. Make retroactive section 6 (b) (2) of the Act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), as amended, dealing with the restoration to government service of persons improperly discharged, suspended or furloughed without pay under section 14 of the Veterans Preference Act of 1944. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 9097.....5/11/54. Provide a cost of living and increased productivity pay increase for employees under Classification act of 1949 as amended. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 9017.....5/5/54. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended to provide uniform rate for computation of all annuities. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 9102.....5/11/54. Repeal section 1310 of Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, as amended, to remove certain limitations on appointments, reinstatements, promotions and transfers to positions in or outside the competitive civil service. Civil Service.

CONGRESS

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S J Res 157.....5/11/54. Establish a Joint Committee on Internal Security. Rules.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S Res 244.....5/11/54. Amend paragraph 1 of rule XIX of Standing Rules of Senate (relating to debate) by adding at end of first sentence: "A Senator, upon being recognized, shall confine himself to the question under debate." Rules.

BENDER (R Ohio) H Res 542.....5/11/54. Provide additional funds for expenses of investigations and studies authorized by clause 8 of rule XI incurred by Public Accounts Subcommittee of Government Operations Committee. Administration.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) H Con Res 234.....5/11/54. Print as a House document the proceedings in rotunda at dedication of the frieze. Administration.

SPRINGER (R Ill.) H Res 529.....5/10/54. Create a fair-play code of procedure for investigative committees of House. Rules.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

CASE (R S.D.) S J Res 155.....5/10/54. Amend Constitution of U.S. to provide for term of four years for members of House of Representatives. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 154.....5/7/54. Amend Constitution to authorize governors to fill temporary vacancies in Congress caused by a disaster. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S J Res 153.....5/6/54. Prepare triennially a cumulative supplement to the revised edition of the Annotated Constitution of the U.S. as published in 1953 as Senate Document No. 170 of 82nd Congress. Rules.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 9067.....5/10/54. Provide new method for apportionment of Representatives in Congress among several states. Judiciary.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 9016.....5/5/54. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of armed forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise. Administration.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 3427.....5/10/54. Provide machinery to liquidate Communist-controlled organizations which are in a position to affect adversely the national defense or security. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 3428.....5/10/54. Authorize federal government to guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed to be disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage or other subversion. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3429.....5/10/54. Authorize assessment of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees against U.S. in certain appellate proceedings. Judiciary.

PAYNE (R Maine) S 3412.....5/6/54. Provide an increased penalty for sale of narcotic drugs to persons under age 21. Finance.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 9056.....5/11/54. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon claims for basic and overtime compensation of employees of Alaska Road Commission. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 9011.....5/5/54. Amend title 18 U.S.C. with respect to intercepted communications. Judiciary.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 9033.....5/6/54. Amend title 18 U.S.C. to give U.S. district courts jurisdiction of certain offenses committed by Americans outside of U.S. Judiciary.

GRAHAM (R Pa.) HR 9021.....5/5/54. Amend section 704 of title 18, U.S.C. relating to espionage. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 9023.....5/5/54. Require registration of certain persons who have knowledge or have received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a foreign government or foreign political party. Judiciary

VELDE (R Ill.) H Res 533.....5/11/54. Cite Bernhard Deutch for contempt of House of Representatives.

VELDE (R Ill.) H Res 534.....5/11/54. Cite John T. Watkins for contempt of House of Representatives.

VELDE (R Ill.) H Res 535.....5/11/54. Cite Wilbur Lee Mahaney, Jr. for contempt of House of Representatives.

VELDE (R Ill.) H Res 536.....5/11/54. Cite Mrs. Goldie E. Watson for contempt of House of Representatives.

VELDE (R Ill.) H Res 537.....5/11/54. Cite Lawrence Baker Arguimbau for contempt of House of Representatives.

VELDE (R Ill.) H Res 538.....5/11/54. Cite Marcus Singer for contempt of House of Representatives.

VELDE (R Ill.) H Res 539.....5/11/54. Cite Ole Fagerhaug for contempt of House of Representatives.

VELDE (R Ill.) H Res 540.....5/11/54. Cite Barrows Dunham for contempt of House of Representatives.

VELDE (R Ill.) H Res 541.....5/11/54. Cite Francis X. T. Crowley for contempt of House of Representatives.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 9079.....5/10/54. Amend section 3 of act of Jan. 2, 1951 prohibiting transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce. Commerce.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 9077.....5/10/54. Amend section 405 of D.C. Law Enforcement Act of 1953 to make available to D.C. judges the psychiatric and psychological services provided for in this section. D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 9095.....5/11/54. Amend section 1 of act to revise the boundaries of Mount McKinley National Park, in territory of Alaska (47 Stat. 68) approved Mar. 19, 1932. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 9073.....5/10/54. Provide for management and disposition of reconveyed Choctaw and Chickasaw lands in state of Oklahoma. Interior.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 9074.....5/10/54. Provide for conveyance of portion of Fort Devens Military Reservation, Mass., to commonwealth of Massachusetts. Armed Services.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 9014.....5/5/54. Amend section 203 (j) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit disposal of surplus property to state health departments and publicly owned water districts. Government Operations.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 9035.....5/6/54. Amend section 11 of Administrative Procedure Act re appointment of administrative judges. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 9036.....5/6/54. Provide for establishment of U.S. Foreign Service Academy. Foreign Affairs.

RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) H Con Res 233.....5/6/54. Express the sense of Congress that, President should create within Defense Department a civilian Civil Defense Department and transfer all functions of existing Federal Civil Defense Administration to such new Department. Government Operations.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 9075.....5/10/54. Provide for establishment in Labor Department of a Federal Safety Division. Labor.

STEED (D Okla.) H J Res 522.....5/10/54. Establish Highway Finance Corporation. Banking.

8. Taxes And Economic Policy

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRICKER (R Ohio) (by request) S 3409.....5/6/54. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit reduced rates for certain transportation furnished to Defense Department, and establish finality of contracts with respect to such rates. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) (by request) S 3410.....5/6/54. Amend sections 2 (a) 6(a) and 9(d) of Federal Airport Act as amended, re federal grants and apportionment formula. Commerce.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 3435.....5/11/54. Amend act relating to administration of Washington National Airport, to incorporate Washington National Airport Corporation. Commerce.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3426.....5/6/54. Amend subsection 406(b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 re rates for air transportation of mail. Commerce.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 9018.....5/5/54. Further encourage distribution of fishery products. Merchant Marine.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 9043.....5/6/54. Amend section 2(a) (3) of title I of the Public Utility Act of 1935 re definition of electric utility company. Commerce.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 9049.....5/6/54. Amend Flammable Fabrics Act to prohibit introduction or movement in interstate commerce of blasting caps unless they are stamped or labeled to indicate they are dangerous. Commerce.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

BRICKER (R Ohio) (by request) S 3434.....5/11/54. Amend section 10(f) of Federal Power Act to provide that charges be paid by federal power projects which are benefitted by stream improvements constructed by other parties, payment to be determined in same manner as for charges to be paid by non-federal interests. Commerce.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 3420.....5/7/54. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute an amendatory contract with the Black Canyon Irrigation District, Idaho. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3408.....5/6/54. Authorize the construction of flood-control works on Truckee River, California and Nevada. Public Works.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 9069.....5/10/54. Make provisions of act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to conservation of water resources in arid and semi-arid areas of U.S. applicable to entire U.S., and increase and revise limitation on aid available under provisions of act. Agriculture.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 9012.....5/5/54. Authorize San Luis Reservoir, San Luis West Side Canal, Avenal Gap Reservoir, and Avenal Canal, Central Valley Project, California. Interior.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 9013.....5/5/54. Authorize modifications in repayment obligation of Shoshone Irrigation District, Wyo. Interior.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 9034.....5/6/54. Amend Flood Control Act of May 15, 1928 with respect to control of Old River, Louisiana. Public Works.

LANDRUM (D Ga.) HR 9045.....5/6/54. Designate lake created by Buford Dam in state of Georgia as Lake Lanier. Public Works.

MILLER (D Kan.) HR 9022.....5/5/54. Provide direct federal aid for construction of highways by local governmental units. Public Works.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 9038.....5/6/54. Similar to Hebert (D La.) HR 9034.

PASSMAN (D La.) HR 9019.....5/5/54. Provide for control of the Old and Atchafalaya Rivers. Public Works.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 9024.....5/5/54. Provide for works of improvement on Middle Creek, Calif. Public Works.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 9041.....5/6/54. Similar to Hebert (D La.) HR 9034.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 9047.....5/6/54. Authorize construction of sewage-treatment plant at Fort Lewis, Wash. Public Works.

WILLES (D La.) HR 9042.....5/6/54. Similar to HEBERT (D La.) HR 9034.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 9049.....5/6/54. Promote apportionment of waters of Columbia river and tributaries for irrigation and other purposes by including state of Nevada among states authorized to negotiate compact providing for such apportionment. Interior.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 9010.....5/5/54. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that duty on refractory grade bauxite (regardless of purpose for which imported) be \$1 per ton. Ways and Means.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 9065.....5/10/54. Provide for payments to states and territories and their local governmental units and to D.C., in lieu of real property taxes, with respect to certain real property owned by federal government. Interior.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) HR 9070.....5/10/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code to authorize refund of manufacturers' excise taxes paid on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively for agricultural purposes. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 9044.....5/6/54. Amend section 23 (g) (4) of Internal Revenue Code re definition of stock in an affiliated corporation. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 9098.....5/11/54. Amend section 3469 (a) of Internal Revenue Code, re tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 9100.....5/11/54. Exempt farm equipment repair parts from excise tax levied on automobile parts. Ways and Means.

WAMPLER (R Va.) HR 9025.....5/5/54. Assist in alleviating effects of unemployment resulting from federal tariff or trade policy by establishing a temporary program of supplementary grants for states which provide for liberalization of unemployment compensation payments to persons unemployed because of federal tariff or trade policy. Ways and Means.

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congressional quiz

1. Q--Did any Presidents before Harry S. Truman refuse to give Congress secret papers?

A--Several did, starting with George Washington. In 1792, the House of Representatives was investigating why an expedition against the Indians had failed. When it called for certain secret documents, President Washington and his Cabinet unanimously agreed not to disclose any which would injure the public. Four years later the first President refused to give the House some diplomatic papers, saying that the Constitutional separation of powers forbade it. Presidents Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Franklin Roosevelt and others likewise declined to send Congress papers it had requested. The most recent conflict, of course, involved Sen. McCarthy's demand to make public secret FBI data, which the Senator says he received from an Army intelligence officer, on possible Communist espionage. President Eisenhower said May 12 it is reprehensible for an officer to give out confidential information without authorization.

2. Q--How many workers do each of the three big branches of the federal government employ?

A--Of the 2 1/3 million civilian employees, 99 per cent are in the executive branch. Only 22,000 work for the legislative arm, and 4,000 for the judiciary. But the biggest executive department--Defense--alone employs more than 1,100,000 civilians, or about half of all federal workers. The Post Office Department, with half a million workers or 21 per cent is next largest.

3. Q--How much will it cost to build the St. Lawrence Seaway project recently passed by Congress?

A--In 1952 the Army Engineers and Canadian authorities estimated the first construction costs at \$263 million -- \$88 million for the United States and \$175 million for Canada. However, Congress has authorized the newly created St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to sell the U.S. Treasury up to \$105 million in bonds for this country's share, in order to cover interest charges and increased building costs.

4. Q--Will the Seaway be handling more shipping than other American waterways and harbors?

A--A House committee report says Seaway traffic of more than 50 million tons a year is expected. This is about one and one-half times as much traffic as was handled in the San Francisco Bay area in 1951 (34 million tons) but only one-third

that moving through New York Harbor (152 million.) Some other comparisons: Port of Baltimore, 43 million tons in 1951; New Orleans, 38 million; Ohio River, 57 million; Mississippi River (Minneapolis to The Passes at the mouth), 73 million.

5. Q--Both Houses of Congress have passed bills making Hawaii a State in the Union and President Eisenhower says he favors Hawaiian statehood. So why isn't the Territory now the 49th state?

A--The House passed a Hawaiian statehood bill in 1953. The Senate passed its version April 1, adding Alaskan statehood. At that time the Senate requested a conference, a procedure often used when the Chambers have passed versions of bills that are not in agreement. Unanimous consent is necessary in the House for agreement to a conference, and on April 12 the objection of a Member defeated a statehood conference move. The bill then went to the Rules Committee and a discharge petition (requiring signatures of 218 Members) or a resolution by the Rules Committee now would be necessary to permit the House to consider a motion for a conference on the statehood legislation.

6. Q--How many of this year's Senate election races are for terms of less than six years?

A--At least six will be. Five Senators were serving by appointment on May 12, and a sixth appointee probably will replace Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) who died on that date. Terms for the seats now held by three Senators -- Thomas A. Burke (D Ohio), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) and Robert W. Upton (R N.H.) -- run until Jan. 3, 1957, as does that of the late Sen. Hoey. The successful candidates in elections to be held for each of these seats begin their two-year-plus terms immediately after the Nov. 2 elections. New six-year terms will begin Jan. 3, 1955, for the seats held by two other appointees--Sens. Eva Kelly Bowring (R Neb.) and Alton A. Lennon (D N.C.). Nebraska law does not permit a candidate to seek both the "short short" November-January term as well as the six-year term, so one set of candidates will try for the former, and another set the latter. In North Carolina one set of candidates is seeking both the short short November-January term for the Lennon seat and the regular six-year term. Hoey's death means there will be a total of 36 Senate races this year, and that North Carolina also must nominate candidates and elect a Senator to fill out the unexpired Hoey term.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (3) 581, (5) 420, 479.



the week in congress

(These stories are summarized from foregoing pages of the Weekly Report. For detail, check Contents on front cover.)

McCARTHY-ARMY -- The Investigations Subcommittee wrangled over attempts to shorten the Army-McCarthy hearings, without reaching agreement. The Subcommittee May 11 rejected the plan of Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) to set a time limit on cross-examination by a 3-4 party-line vote. The proposal of Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to call Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) as the last public witness, at least for the present, was rejected 3-4, with Chairman Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) voting with the three Democrats. May 12 Army Counselor John G. Adams charged Subcommittee Counsel Roy Cohn had showered him with abuse in demanding favors for Pvt. G. David Schine.

SEAWAY -- President Eisenhower May 13 signed into law the St. Lawrence Seaway bill which the House had passed May 6 with slight amendments, concurred in by the Senate May 7. Approval by the President marked the end of a long struggle between friends and foes of the measure.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS -- The Senate May 7 agreed to the House-approved conference report on the compromise Third Supplemental Appropriation bill, providing \$505,218,741 in funds for various federal departments and agencies. May 11 the bill was signed into law by President Eisenhower.

TAFT-HARTLEY -- In a 50-42 vote, which saw all 48 Democrats voting as a bloc, the Senate May 7 recommitted the bill to revise the Taft-Hartley labor law to its Labor and Public Welfare Committee. GOP leaders later said they had no plans for further action on Taft-Hartley revision in the 83rd Congress.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE -- The Senate May 13 passed legislation for a \$3,332,732,700 appropriation for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for fiscal 1955. The first fiscal 1955 money bill approved by the Senate, it went to conference for adjustment of House-Senate differences.

SUPREME COURT -- The Senate May 11 by a 58-19 vote approved a proposed Constitutional amendment setting the membership of the Supreme Court at nine. The amendment would also prohibit Supreme Court justices or other federal judges with life-time appointments from serving after age 75 and would prohibit Congress from taking away the Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction involving constitutional questions.

STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION

This chart traces through May 14, 1954, the advancement toward a final decision of these major legislative proposals:

Bills	Reported In House	Passed House	Reported In Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted
Appropriations:					
Treasury-Post Office	2/16/54	2/18/54	5/10/54	5/13/54	
State, Justice, Comm.	2/25/54	3/5/54			
Civil Functions	3/11/54	3/16/54			
Independent Offices	3/26/54	3/31/54			
Interior	4/1/54	4/6/54			
Agriculture	4/9/54	4/14/54			
Defense	4/26/54	4/29/54			
Labor-HEW					
D. C.					
Legislative, Judicial					
Mutual Security					
Hawaii Statehood	3/3/53	3/10/53	1/27/54	4/1/54	
Alaska Statehood	6/26/53		2/24/54	4/1/54	
Cong.-Jud. Salaries			5/12/53		
Witness Immunity			4/20/53	7/9/53	
Debt Limit Increase	7/31/53	7/31/53			
St. Lawrence Seaway	2/19/54	5/6/54	6/16/53	1/20/54	5/13/54
Bricker Amendment			6/15/53	Rejected 2/26/54	
Korean Defense Pact			1/21/54	1/26/54	2/5/54
Excise Tax Reduction	3/4/54	3/10/54	3/19/54	3/25/54	3/31/54
Tax Revision	3/9/54	3/18/54			
Hospital Survey	3/3/54	3/9/54			
Highway Program	3/4/54	3/8/54	3/25/54	4/7/54	5/6/54
Housing Program	3/28/54	4/2/54			
Wiretapping	4/1/54	4/8/54			
Labor Act Changes			4/15/54	5/7/54*	
Wool Bill			3/4/54	4/27/54	

HOW MAJOR BILLS FARED -- The first of the major appropriations for fiscal 1955, that for Treasury-Post Office, was reported to and passed by the Senate. The President May 13 signed the St. Lawrence Seaway project legislation.

*--Recommitted.

"PARTY OF TREASON" -- Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) told the Senate May 11 that only the Communist Party could be charged with "treason." (Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R Wis., Feb. 11 had referred to what he called "20 years of treason" under Democrats.) Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), Democratic floor leader, May 12 commended Knowland's appeal for bi-partisanship and said the Democrats were "ready to meet the President and the Administration half way."

HOEY'S DEATH -- Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) died May 12 in Washington. His death left the Senate divided between 47 Democrats, 47 Republicans and 1 Independent, pending appointment of a successor.